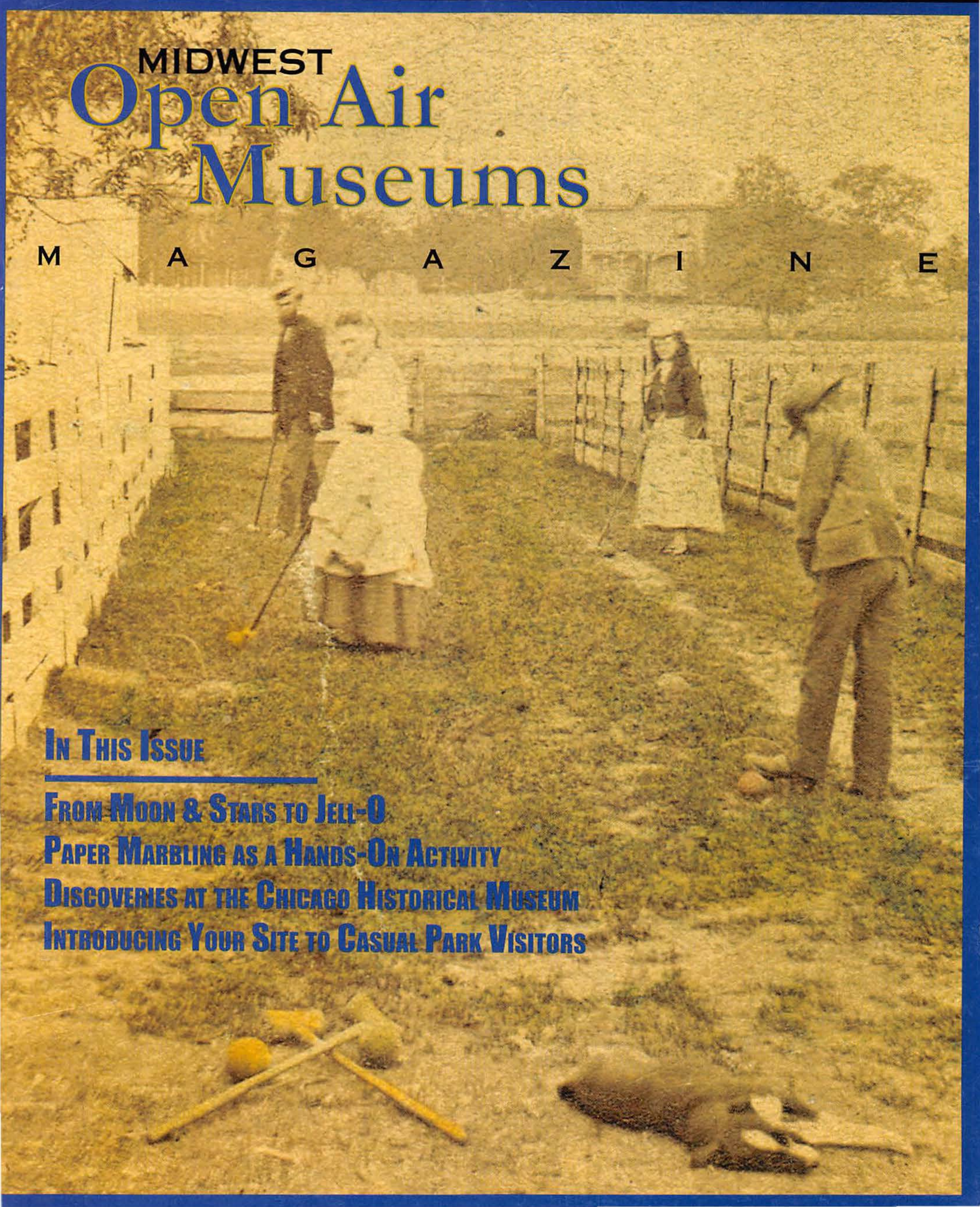
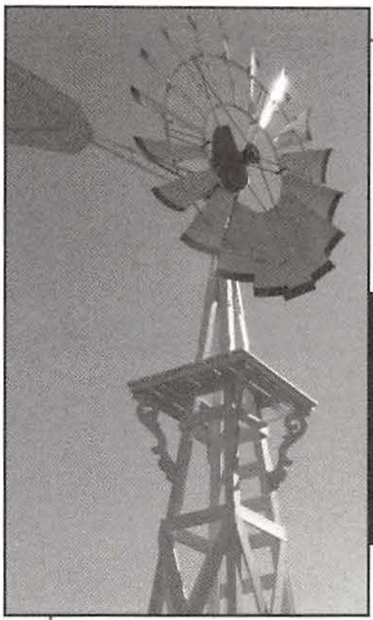
OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE MIDWEST OPEN AIR MUSEUMS COORDINATING COUNCIL
2008 Vol. XXIX, no. 2 and 3 ISSN 1536-3279

MIDWEST Open Air Museums MAGAZINE



IN THIS ISSUE

- FROM MOON & STARS TO JELL-O
- PAPER MARBLING AS A HANDS-ON ACTIVITY
- DISCOVERIES AT THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL MUSEUM
- INTRODUCING YOUR SITE TO CASUAL PARK VISITORS



Call for Papers
Fall 2009
MOMCC Conference

November 12-14, 2009

Hosted by

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Archbold, Ohio

It Ain't Easy Being Green:
Interpreting the Role the Environment Had on Our Past and Preserving It for the Future

Session topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental Hazards in Collections
- Using the Environment in Interpretation
- Going Green in Agriculture and Foodways Programs
- Securing Funding for Green Projects
- Promoting Green Initiatives in your Museum Marketing and Retail
- Decreasing Environmental Impact through Historic Structure Preservation
- Other pertinent topics…

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MIDWEST Open Air Museums

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MEMBERSHIPS
& SUBSCRIPTIONS
Midewest Open Air Museums Magazine is published three times annually and is included with membership in the Midwest Open-Air Museum Coordinating Council. Membership dues are $20 for individuals and $25 for households and institutions. See page 40 for a membership form.

FEATURES

Site Spotlight 6
Spring Mill State Park (Mitchell, Indiana)

From Moon and Stars to Jell-O 9
Lynne Belluscio

Paper Marbling as a Hands-On Activity: Historic Trades and the Public 14
John C. Bielik

Discoveries at the Chicago Historical Society 28
Susan Miller

Introducing Your Site to Casual Park Visitors 41
Patrick Johnston

About the Cover:

Stereoview, c.1870. A family plays a game of croquet in their farmyard. Note the dog reposing in the foreground. The woman on the left appears to be holding a slat bonnet in her hand. Photo courtesy of Tim and Mary Talbott.

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DEPARTMENTS

President's Perspective 4
Rick Musselman

The Editorium 5
Dan Schoeneberg

From the Bookshelf: *American Farms* 19
Rob Martin

A Moment In Time 20
Dan Schoeneberg

In Their Own Words - Issac Moffat 35
Tim Talbott

In Their Own Words - Ellen Gertrude Harman 46
Megan Pitzer

Of Note 64

In Memoriam 66
Libby Coffey, Billie Gammon, and Bea Perdeu

Scenes from a Conference 70
Melinda Carricker

2007-2008 Financial Report 75

About the back cover:

Before the snow fell at Spring Mill State Park, Mitchell, Indiana, at the Fall 2008 MOMCC conference.
Photo courtesy of Melinda Carriker

Candace Tangorra Matelic Award

The Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council (MOMCC) established this award in honor of MOMCC's first president, CandaceTangorra Matelic. It recognized the best article published in the **Midwest Open Air Museums Magazine** *each year (three issues of one volume).*

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The Awards Committee presents a $200 cash award for the best essay related to MOMCC interests as follows:

to promote excellence and to provide a forum for the interchange of materials, information, ideas and consideration of professional issues within the open air, interactive, and historical museum professions.

~~~~~~~~~

Previous Winners

2007 – Barbara Ceiga
"Putting the Visitor First: A Journey From the Practical to the Profound"
Vol. 28, no. 1

2006 – Laura E. Daugherty
"Pictures of the Past: Conserving and Preserving 19th Century Photographs"
Vol. 27, no. 1

2005 – Merrilee Garner
"Community Collaboration: Schools, Museums, Historical Societies and You"
Vol. 26, no. 2

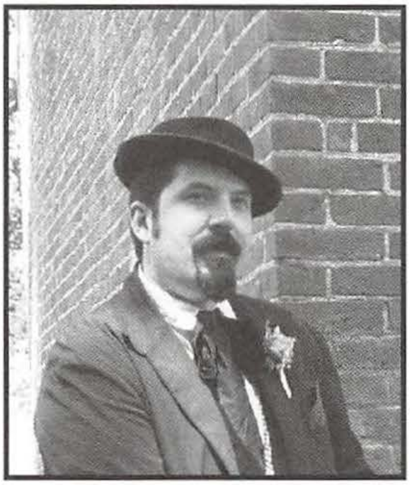
2004 –Debra A. Reid
"Living History's Long Row to Hoe: Midwestern Open Air Museums and Twenty-First Century Threats and Triumphs"
Vol. 25, no. 2 & 3

2003 – Anneliese Detwiler
"Mission Possible"
Vol. 24, no. 3

President's Perspective

Looking back at this year, our region has seen some high notes and low notes. I would prefer to first look at the low points that were experienced by our Midwestern sites. Two different occurrences affected sites quite drastically. First, the summer flooding of Iowa and Illinois caused the closing and irreparable damage of many different museums and historic sites in each state. In particular, our institutional member site Ushers Ferry received a tremendous blow to their entire site and collections. Natural disasters such as flooding, fire or tornados can cause severe damage to a museum and in some cases completely destroy them, as witnessed in the Gulf during Hurricane Katrina. The second blow to the museum community was the closing of many state sites in Illinois. Historic sites were essentially closed and mothballed in order to balance the state budget. In this case, it is a man-made disaster that could have been avoided. However, even though both of these tragedies have occurred there is a silver lining in every cloud.

In order to help sites that have suffered from natural disasters MOMCC has stepped forward to put a helping hand out and give something back. Recently a Emergency Outreach Fund was established to help sites that have suffered some sort of emergency damage to their site or collections. This outreach fund can be applied for up to two years in a row and must be submitted in much the same way that a grant is submitted. Member sites can then request monetary funds or a combination of funds and manpower hours. A task force made up of MOMCC members will be able to assist with manual labor, collections care, or restoration work. This is our way of reaching out a helping hand and doing what we can for one of our own. In addition to this, information on disaster relief will be provided on the MOMCC website.



Lastly, if you live in a state that has been affected by budget cuts and your museum is facing the inevitable doom of closing its doors, take the time to speak up. Whether it falls on deaf ears or not, your comments can make a difference. Take the time to write to either your governor or local congressman and explain the importance of maintaining our history and past. Sometimes we are looking too much towards the future and the past gets left behind.

Take care and see you in 2009.

Rick Musselman

THE EDITORIUM

"They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself."

-Andy Warhol

Greetings, and welcome to the newest issue of the MOMCC Magazine! As a means of transition, I felt that I should begin this column with the above quote by Andy Warhol, as it represents a good view of this publication, particularly the new faces here at the Midwest Open Air Coordinating Council. My name is Dan Schoeneberg, and I am the new Editor-in-Chief for the Magazine. I have stepped in for Laura Daugherty, as she accepted a new site manager position last Fall, in Pennsylvania. We'd like to take this opportunity to thank her for her service, and wish her well on what sounds like an exciting opportunity for her, and we certainly wish her well in this new endeavor.

In perusing this issue you may notice the addition of a new occasional department. "In Memoriam" will be a (hopefully) infrequent addition to mark the passing of folks who have made contributions to the living history field, and to MOMCC. Sadly, many of you may have heard that we have lost three women recently who have made their mark on the living history profession and at sites across the nation in their own unique ways. Elizabeth (Libbey) Coffey, Ethel (Billie) Gammon, and Beatrice (Bea) Purdeu each contributed to the dialogue and vision of living history over the past several decades. Each of them influenced visitors, coworkers, and friends to explore history in new ways, and on personal levels. We reprint their obituaries here to pause and remember the work that they did. As mentioned, hopefully this Department won't be needed very often...

Just as there are new faces around the magazine staff, you may have also noticed that this issue is thicker than the past several issues. This is to get the magazine back on track and caught up for 2009. In the transition to a new Editor-in-Chief, it was felt that we should expand this issue into a double issue to give you a little extra enjoyment and information to take with you. We have included a wide range of articles on interpretation, material culture, programming, photographs and much more. We certainly hope you will enjoy what we have packed in to this latest issue.

As your new Editor-in-Chief, and as we enter 2009, I would encourage you to take a look around at your site and see what's been happening, and what you have planned in the coming year. Is there a new program that you'll be introducing? Do you have a new training regimen planned? Is there an interesting project in the works? Do you have a research subject that our readership might find interesting? If you've said yes to any of these questions, we would encourage you to develop these and contribute these stories to the Midwest Open Air Coordinating Council in the form of a conference session, magazine article, or even posting professional ideas and conversations on the message board at our website, www.momcc.org.

Each of these resources make up the framework of this organization. They allow you, the membership to communicate, share ideas, and commune in the work that we do. Its full power and meaning, however, come from you, our membership. Without you, the conferences and the website would be empty, and this magazine would simply be a booklet of blank pages. You are a part of this "thing" we call the Midwest Open Air Coordinating Council, and we encourage you to use and participate in all the aspects of this organization.

I hope that the New Year brings each of you success and luck in all of your endeavors. Hopefully we'll see each other at an upcoming conference, and in the meantime, sit back and enjoy this double issue!

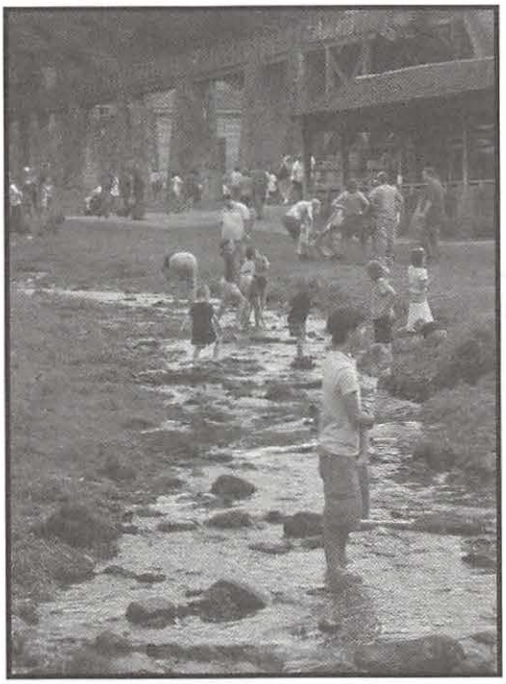
Dan Schoeneberg

SITE SPOTLIGHT:

SPRING MILL STATE PARK MITCHELL, INDIANA

Name of Site: Spring Mill State Park
Size of Site: 1319 acres
Last year's attendance: 650,000
Full time interpretive staff: 2
Seasonal interpretive staff: 14
Volunteers: 50-100 each year

Mission Statement:
The mission of Indiana's Division of State Parks and Reservoirs is to manage and interpret our properties' unique natural, wildlife, and cultural resources utilizing the principles of multiple use and preservation, while sustaining the integrity of these resources for current and future generations.



Hours of operation/season and admission costs:
Spring Mill State Park is open year-round, although certain interpretive facilities within the park have a more limited season. Operating hours vary for each of the park's four interpretive facilities.

Describe the bulk of your programming direction in 27 words or less:
We offer family-oriented crafts, activities, and demonstrations on both natural and cultural history related to Spring Mill State Park.

What style of interpretation do you use:
3rd person

Time period(s) covered by your site:
The Pioneer Village focuses on 1863, but also interprets a time span running from 1817 to the early 1890s. The Grissom Memorial focuses on the 1950s and 1960s. The Nature Center covers multiple time periods, and the Twin Caves boat tour highlights geologic history and human usage over time.

When was the site opened?
The park opened in 1927 and was officially dedicated in 1930.

Favorite odd comment:
"When did you make this cave?"

Often asked odd questions:
No common repeaters… our odd questions all tend to be pretty original!

What makes the site unique?
Spring Mill State Park is unique because of the sheer variety that we offer… with four interpretive facilities, old-growth woods, caves galore, and a host of other resources in the park, we have the opportunity to tell a complete story of natural and cultural history.

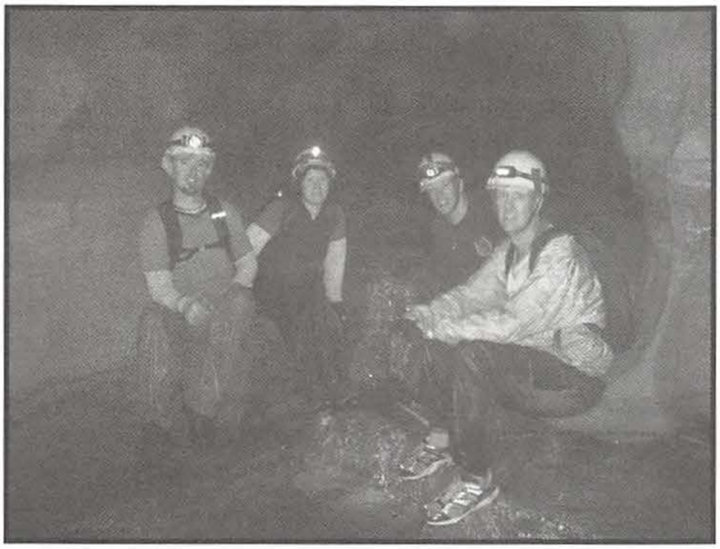
If money/red-tape/bureaucracy was no object, what would you wish for your site?
More STAFF (don't we all need that?)! I'd also build a new Nature Center with new exhibits, create a digital archive, redo most of the exhibits in the Pioneer Village, and tackle the other 1,000 or so projects on my wish list.

Briefly describe your garden/orchard program:
Formal garden with flowers and herbs in the Pioneer Village, roughly based on the original 1800s garden in the same location.

Briefly describe your education programs:
We offer an extensive schedule of public programming (daily programs from Memorial Day Weekend thru mid-August, every weekend, and occasional weekdays during the remainder of the year). We also offer three program catalogues specifically tailored for K-8th schools, Girl Scouts, and private groups. Catalogues for Boy Scouts and high school students are currently in development.

What type of publication tells about your park programs?
Programs are published in our monthly interpretive schedule, which is available online, through our email list, and is posted on park bulletin boards. A quarterly newspaper publication, the *Gristmill Gazette*, also carries program information.

What is a favorite artifact?
One of the Civilian Conservation Corps companies, stationed here in the 1930s, left behind a unique "safety poster." It's a gravestone carved with the words "Here lies Old Man Carelessness." The stone still sits in its original location, now contained within the park's maintenance area.



What are some favorite stories used in interpretation?
In the 1800s, there were more hogs than people living in Spring Mill village. It's fun to watch people's reactions when we talk about what life was like with all those hogs…

SPRING MILL STATE PARK 2009 SPECIAL EVENTS

3rd Annual Geocache Challenge (Feb 7)
On the Homefront (May 23-24)
Heirloom Plant and Seed Exchange (June 6)
Archaeology Weekend (June 20-21)
Old-Fashioned Independence Celebration (July 4)
Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom Day (July 18)
Heritage Days (Aug 1-2)
Gone Caving! (Aug 29)
Tri-Kappa Candlelight Tour of the Pioneer Village (Sep 19)
Autumn Harvest Days (Oct 3-4)
Scarecrow Weekend (Oct 10-11)
1800s Music and Craft Show (Oct 17-18)
Becoming a Pioneer Woman (Nov 7-8)
Holiday in the Pioneer Village (Dec 4-5)
A Children's Pioneer Christmas (Dec 12)

MOMCC Mentor Program

The purpose of the Midwest Open-Air Museums Coordinating Council (MOMCC) Mentor Program is to share pertinent information and ideas regarding the museum field between individuals, build professional relationships and help provide an outlet for professional networking.

This program will provide the opportunity for experienced professionals in the field to be paired up with younger professionals to share information on programming, policies, career advice and trends in the profession. Thus, new relationships can be built.

HOW IT WORKS

Potential candidates for the mentorship will submit an application for the program. In turn, they will be paired up with a mentor based upon location, interests and knowledge base.

After a candidate has applied for a mentorship they will be matched with a mentor who is the correct fit. A profile will be sent to the new candidate highlighting the guidelines for the program and what to expect of it. It will then be the responsibility of the candidate and the mentor to establish open lines of communication that works best for each party.

Mentorships will be conducted for a span of two years, or more, depending on the interests of the mentor and mentee. During this span, both parties will be responsible for meeting in person at least once a year.

MENTORS

MOMCC is looking for mentors who are outgoing and willing to share their experiences and wealth of knowledge with newer members. Mentors must commit to:

- Serve as a mentor for a span of two years.
- Meet with a mentee at least once a year to discuss information in person.
- Discussing program ideas, administrative issues, policies, and strategies to use in the museum setting.
- Introducing mentees to other professionals in the field and making referrals to other sites where information may be obtained.
- Providing career advice and strategies to obtain goals.

MENTEES

MOMCC is looking for mentees who are actively working in the living history/museum/education field who would like further guidance and career advice. Mentees must commit to:

- Exchange ideas and suggestions on the museum profession.
- Discover the various aspects of building a career in the field.
- Working on developing their professional networking skills.
- Learn more about MOMCC and how to become involved.

SIGNING UP

In order to participate in the MOMCC Mentor Program, both mentor and mentee must be a member of the organization. This is one of the many perks of professional membership. In order to be considered for the program, please contact Rick Musselman at momcc@momcc.org or (937) 278-2609.

FROM MOON AND STARS TO JELL-O

BY
LYNNE BELLUSCIO

Jell-O brand gelatin has been around since 1897. It wasn't the first commercially manufactured gelatin, but it became "America's Most Famous Dessert" and democratized an elitist food. Gelatin has been around since meat has been cooked. Today we use the word Jell-O to describe all brands and varieties of flavored gelatin, but before the introduction of Jell-O brand gelatin, the shimmering jewel-like preparations were known commonly as jellies. Recipes for jellies have been around for centuries, but they were not snacks prepared for the kids when they came home from school. Molded jellies were served on elevated plates, silver trays, and cut glass; and few people saw these jewels, much less had the opportunity to eat these quivering sweet and savory treats.

Gelatin is strange stuff. Quite simply, it is collagen, and it can be derived from most animal parts. It can also be made from the air bladders of sturgeon—this is called isinglass. It can be made from seaweed; one variety is known as Irish moss. Another, agar-agar, can be found in Asian markets and comes in rolled sheets. Hartshorn jellies were made from the raspings of the antlers of the hart deer.

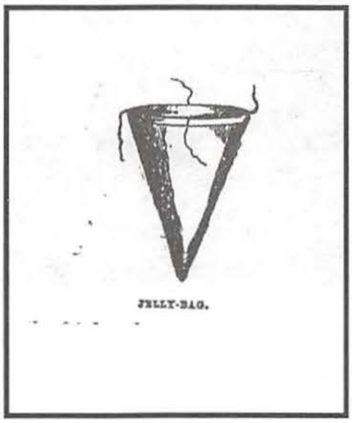
The setting of gelatin is a physical action. When hot water is added to the dry crystals, the water-loving gelatin molecules uncoil and intertwine, trapping the water in a tough elastic mesh. If there is more water than gelatin, the molecules cannot entrap the water and the mixture will not set. At some point in early gelatin history, it was discovered that this stuff was good for sticking things together. Thus animal glue is a close relation to edible gelatin. Isinglass is used as an adhesive in the creation of Russian icons.

The preparation of gelatin from scratch was a long involved process, not to mention the expense, so jellies were not common fare. The 1796 London edition of Hannah Glasse has several recipes for a jelly, including hartshorn jelly:

> *Boil half a pound of hartshorn in three quarts of water over a gentle fire till it becomes a jelly. If you take out a little to cool and it hangs on the spoon, it is enough. Strain it while it is hot, put it in a well tinned sauce pan, put it to a pint of Phinsh wine and a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar; beat the whites of four eggs or more to a froth; stir it all together that the whites mix well with the jelly and pour it is as if you were cooling it. Let it boil two or three minutes then put in the juice of three or four lemons; let it boil a minute or two longer; when it is finely curdled, and a pure white color, have ready a swan-skin jelly bag over a china basin, pour in your jelly and pour it back again till it is clear as rock water; then set a very clean china basin under, have your glasses as clean as possible and with a clean spoon fill your glasses . . .*[1]

The recipe continues, and she adds lemon rind and more sugar.

Another Glasse recipe for "ribband jelly" calls for the great bones of four calves feet, three ounces of hartshorn and, three ounces of isinglass. The colors are created with cochineal for red, "spinage" for green, saffron for yellow, the syrup of violets for blue, and cream for white. The colors are layered in tall glasses, and she says, "You may add orange flower water or wine and sugar and lemon of you please."[2] With the calves feet, isinglass, and hartshorn, this mixture must have been quite solid.



This is the jelly bag that is illustrated in Miss Beeton's book

A Glasse recipe for "Hens and Chickens" required special molds. Chocolate-colored flummery was poured into a chicken-shaped mold. More flummery was colored with egg yolks and poured into baby chicken molds. Three baby chicks were made of white flummery. All the chickens were placed on a bed of candied lemon peel, cut very thin to resemble straw. All of this was placed on a layer of clear calves'-foot jelly. Glasse comments that "[t]hey are pretty decoration for a grand table."[3]

For those who had no molds, Glass offers "Hens Nest," using empty egg shells for molds, which are placed on a straw nest of candied lemon peel and a layer of calves'-foot jelly.[4] There are also recipes for two fish ponds. Jelly fish are covered with gold leaf and placed in a sea of clear calves'-foot jelly. The recipe for "Moon and Stars" calls for a white flummery molded in the shape of the moon and stars. "Fix them on your dish before you pour in your wine jelly, which is to represent the sky. It is a pretty dish by candlelight."[5]

Karen Hess points out that "as late as the first American edition of Hannah Glasse's *The Art of Cookery* in 1805, hartshorn jellies were considered a delicacy." Hess continues, "The gelatine dessert continued using isinglass, which was in use by the latter part of the sixteenth century, and calves' feet."[6]

Charles Francatelli, chef to Queen Victoria, published *The Modern Cook* in 1846. He includes 23 jelly recipes, including pomegranate jelly, orange jelly d l'Angalaise, and orange jelly d l'Francaise. He also gave detailed instructions on how to prepare and filter lemon and orange juice for jellies:

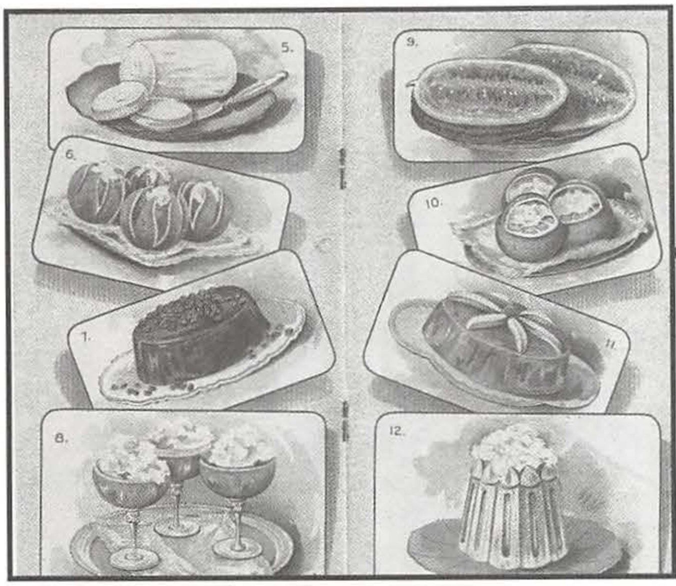
> *Wash several sheets of blotting paper of the best quality in cold water for about twenty minutes; then boil them in two quarts of water for about twenty minutes; strain the water from the paper and pound it in a mortar until reduced to a fine pulp; mix this with a spoonful of washed white sand, then add both to the juice intended to be filtered, and throw the whole into a clean beaver jelly bag. Pass the juice through the filtering bag until it drops as bright as spring water.*[7]

Francatelli also includes many aspic recipes. Aspic is a savory gelatin. The word aspic is derived from "spike jelly," which was a type of jelly flavored with spike of French lavender.

Isabella Beeton, in her 1861 *Book of Household Management*, made some very interesting comments about jellies:

> *[They] are not the nourishing food they were at one time considered to be and many eminent physicians are of the opinion that they are less digestible than the flesh, or muscular part of animals; still when acidulated with lemon juice and flavored with wine, they are very suitable for some convalescents. . . Animal jelly or gelatin is glue, whereas vegetable jelly is rather analogous to glue.*[8]

Regardless of her comments about jellies, she includes at least six jelly recipes, including one for "cow heel stock for jellies," which she says is more economical than calves' feet. Her basic stock for jelly, including directions for clarifying, is quite long and involved. Her note says that the recipe will require six hours to boil the feet and half an hour to stand in the saucepan covered. She mentions that some people were substituting gelatin for calves' feet, but she adds, "Although they look as nicely as jellies made from good stock, they are never so delicate, having very often an unpleasant flavor, somewhat resembling glue, particularly made with gelatin."[9] Beeton also give



The image is from the 1904 Jell-O recipe book. #5 Philadelphia Ice Cream made from Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (one of the other Jell-O products), #6 Orange Cups, #7 Mint Jell-O with capers "nice with lamb or mutton," #8 Monticello Jell-O, #9 Watermelon Jell-O, #10 Orange baskets, #11 Banana Star, #12 Banana Cream

directions for making a jelly bag. She suggests that it be made from very stout flannel called double mill, used for ironing blankets. "Be sure that the seam of the bag be stitched twice, to secure it against unequal filtration—twelve or fourteen inches deep. The form of the jelly bag is the fool's cap."[10]

Mary Henderson, in *Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving* (first published in 1877), offers some very candid opinions about making calf's foot jelly. Contrary to Beeton, she prefers gelatin.

> *I have made calf's foot jelly twice, and never intend to make it again. I would not have made it the second time, except for the purpose of succeeding and getting a reliable receipt for this book. At the first attempt, I happened to have company who had heard that I pretended to be a cook. The jelly was opaque, tasteless and split in two. Here is the successful receipt. It requires almost everything known in the cooking calendar, but do not attempt it with less, and after a trial use gelatin only for jellies.*[11]

Prepared gelatin has been around for quite some time. In 1842, the J & G Company Limited near Edinburgh, Scotland began manufacturing gelatin. It was packaged in bright red and black checkered boxes. In 1845, the company established an office and warehouse at 100 Hudson Street in New York City. The American company was called the Cox Gelatin Company. The gelatin was imported from their factory in Scotland. In 1846, American entrepreneur Peter Cooper registered a patent for a prepared flavored gelatin. This is the same Peter Cooper who built the Tom Thumb locomotive to prove to the early founders of the B&O Railroad that steam power was much more advantageous than horse power. He also ran for president, founded Cooper Union in New York City, helped fund an early attempt of laying a trans-Atlantic cable, and owned a glue factory. He came up with a recipe for an "Improvement in the preparation of Portable Gelatine," Patent #4080, dated June 20, 1845. The concoction made a "transparent concentrated or solidified jelly containing all the ingredients fitting it for table use, in a portable form and requiring only the addition of a prescribed quantity of hot water to dissolve it when it may be poured into glasses or molds and when cold will be fit for use . . ."[12]

Recipe for Monticello Jell-O

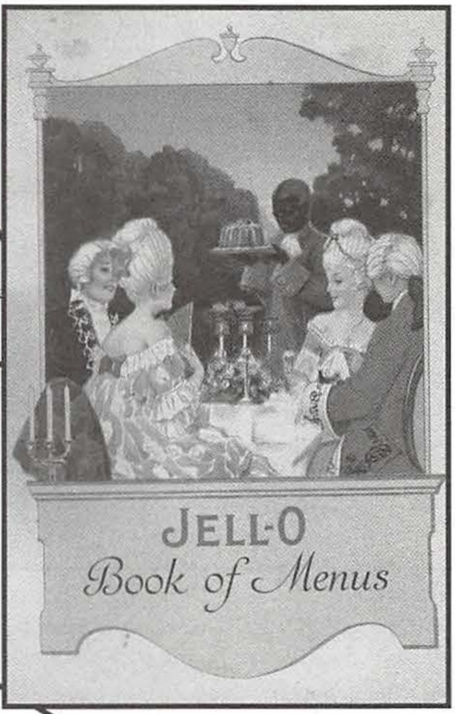
One package of Lemon Jell-O, one pint of boiling water, one cup of sugar, one cup Sherry wine, and the juice of six oranges. When jelly is partly conjealed, add blanched almonds, sliced figs, and candied cherries. Fill sherbet glasses and pile high whipped cream on top.

The patent used Cooper's refined American isinglass which Cooper recommended because "its superior quality and far greater cheapness surpassed Russian isinglass." For every hundred pounds of isinglass or gelatin, four hundred pounds of the best sugar was added, along with the juice or acid of 1200 lemons or the equivalent of acid of limes, the peel of 300 lemons, and 800 eggs or a sufficient quantity of finings. Then he added one pound of peach pits, one pound of cinnamon, one pound of mace, one pound of allspice, half a pound of cloves, and any other spices that might suit the tastes of different persons. This mixture was condensed or evaporated into a solid form that would be reconstituted with hot water. As far as anyone knows, Cooper never went into production, although much later in the century there was a Cooper's Brand of gelatin with his picture on the envelope. It was not flavored, however.

The Plymouth Rock Gelatin Company of Boston manufactured phosphated gelatin, which was patented on March 5, 1889. The Knox Gelatine Company was founded in 1890 in Johnstown, New York, and although it was unflavored, it became a very popular "Dainty Dessert." At first, like other gelatins, it was sold in sheets or shredded. It had to be soaked for half an hour before it could be used. In 1893, Sarah Tyson Rorer, a noted cook, wrote to the Knox Company and suggested that they produce their gelatin in granular form. A year later, Knox began advertising their "sparkling granulated gelatin." Their recipe books were titled *Dainty Desserts for Dainty People*. Certainly it was a lot daintier to dissolve a package of granulated gelatin in boiling water than to cut up and break the bones of calves' feet and boil the bones for several hours.

Plum Pudding Recipe from this cookbook *(and it works! I have done it several times.)* Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and while it is still hot stir in three-fourths cup Grape Nuts, three-fourths cup of stoned raisins, three-fourths cup English walnuts, three-fourths cup cooked prunes, and one-fourth cup citron— all cut fine; one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful cloves. Salt to taste. Mix and let harden. Serv with whipped cream or pudding sauce.

And one of my favorites:
Jell-O Horseradish Relish
Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a scant pint of boiling water and add one teaspoon of vinegar. Add one pimento, one-half green pepper cut fine, and one half cup of grated horseradish. As it begins to thicken mould in green peppers and when set cut in slices. Serve with meat or fish. *(It is delicious!)*



Cover of the 1923 Jell-O Recipe Book. This cover shows a bit of Colonial Revival.

The introduction of prepared gelatin made it possible for the middle-class woman to prepare an elegant dish. In true Victorian fashion, many of these elegant dishes were molded. The Victorians compressed the feminine figure into corsets, and their etiquette molded their daily life, so why not mold your food as well? Thus entered the age of "Perfection Salad." Laura Shapiro in her book *Perfection Salad: Women and Cooking at the Turn of the Century* writes, "Shortly after the turn of the century there emerged a gelatin salad that crowned all these achievements, for it captured, confined and molded raw vegetables themselves. This was Perfection Salad, a mixture of cabbage, celery and red peppers all chopped fine and bound by plain aspic… [T]he Perfection Salad firmly maintained its identity, the very image of a salad at last in control of itself."[13]

This was a time when the molded salad was all the rage. And into this environment came Jell-O. To say it was *invented* is a misnomer, because there were several other flavored gelatins available.

The man whose name is associated with the introduction of Jell-O is Pearl Bixby Wait, a carpenter and a man who concocted patent medicines. He mixed together powdered gelatin, sugar, flavoring, and coloring. The first four flavors were lemon, orange, strawberry, and raspberry. His wife May named it "JELL-O," and in March of 1897 Wait registered Jell-O as a trademark. He did not patent the recipe. For two years he attempted to get people interested in his new dessert, but he became discouraged. In 1899 he sold the rights to Jell-O for $450 to a successful LeRoy businessman, Orator Woodward, who owned the Genesee Pure Food Company. Woodward was able to promote and advertise the new product, and in less than ten years it became a million-dollar product. In addition to an aggressive advertising campaign, the company also gave away thousands of free recipe books. The recipes adapted popular Victorian dishes and made them easier and cheaper to make. Jell-O recipes included "Roman Sponge," "Apple Snow," and a plum pudding that eliminated the heavy suet and six hours of boiling. Jell-O was offered with free aluminum molds, and soon an elitist food was being served on the middle-class table.

JELL-O
America's

1925 Cover (I guess everyone knows that George's favorite was Cherry.)

Through the years, Jell-O has offered a wide variety of flavors, including coffee, cola, chocolate (gelatin, not pudding), celery, seasoned tomato, mixed vegetable, apple, watermelon, guava, and of course "berry blue." Lime was introduced in 1930. A self layering dessert, known as "Jell-O 1 -2-3," has been on the market several times. Jell-O Jigglers® were introduced in 1988 and made Jell-O a finger food. A close look at the last one hundred years of Jell-O advertising is a reflection of the changes in American society.

In 1926, the Woodward family sold the rights to Jell-O to the Postum Company through an exchange of stock. The estimates of the transfer vary, but it is generally accepted that it brought more than $60 million to the Woodward family. Postum and Jell-O were the first two subsidiaries of the General Foods Company. In 1964, General Foods closed the factory in LeRoy and moved production of Jell-O products, which by this time included Jell-O brand pudding, to Dover Delaware. Gelatin for Jell-O products is now manufactured at the Atlantic Gelatin Company in Woburn, Massachusetts. Jell-O has been manufactured in Canada since 1907 and is as much a part of food history there as it is in the United States. In 1997, in celebration of one hundred years of "America's Most Famous Dessert," the LeRoy Historical Society opened an exhibit about Jell-O, which features collections of advertising, recipe books, original advertising art, promotional items, molds and television ads.

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1. Hannah Glasse, *The Art of Cookery, Made Plain and Easy*; (Originally published 1796; facsimile reprint, Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1971), 328.
2. Glasse, 329.
3. Glasse, 333.
4. Glasse, 332.
5. Glasse, 333.
6. Karen Hess, *Martha Washington's Booke of Cookery* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981), 361.
7. Charles Francatelli, *The Modern Cook* (R. Bentley, 1846), 492.
8. Isabella Beeton, *Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management* (Originally published 1861; facsimile reprint Southover Press, 1998), 695.
9. Beeton, 710.
10. Beeton, 709.
11. Mary Henderson, *Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving* (New York: Harper Brothers, 1889, 293.
12. A copy of the patent is in the collection of the LeRoy Historical Society.
13. Laura Shapiro, *Perfection Salad: Women and Cooking at the Turn of the Century* (New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1986), 100.

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Glasse, Hannah. *The Art of Cookery, Made Plain and Easy*; which far excels any thing of the kind yet published, 1796. Facsimile reprint, Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1971.

Henderson, Mary. *Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving*. New York: Harper Brothers, 1889. Digital version available online at http://books.google.com/books?id=vnAEAAAAYAAJ&printsec=toc.

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PAPER MARBLING AS A HANDS-ON ACTIVITY: HISTORIC TRADES AND THE PUBLIC

BY
JOHN C. BIELIK

Paper Marbling and the Historic Site
I am an educator and preservationist. I value historic sites because I know preservation is a large part of the historic site's function. At our sites, history is preserved through education.

History on an intimate level is intangible to most people. An activity, such as an artisan working at his trade, when put in the context of the historic built environment, has great potential to communicate intimate aspects of the past. Historic trades are tangible activities that existed in the context of the intangible, a time in the past that we can never fully experience. If a hands-on activity is offered, especially one that is honest in historic detail, the participant can reach a more intimate connection to history. The more intimate the connection the more educational. Historic trades are a potent interface between the public and the history of our sites.

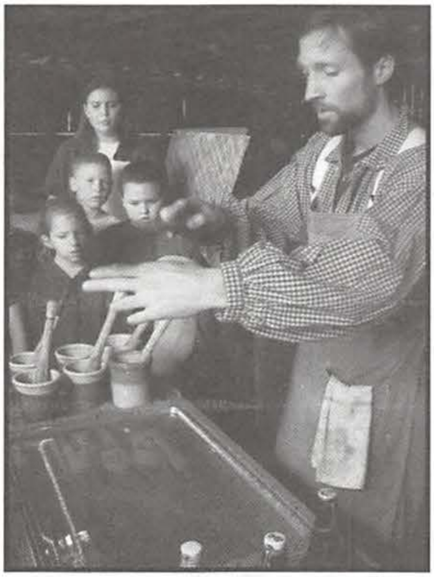
Photo by Sherry Skinner

The author marbling for school children at a community festival, Bethel, Missouri.

My work with book arts has become a lifestyle. Because of this, I have accessed knowledge and ways of thinking that otherwise may not have been possible. To a small degree, I find this true every time I converse with artisans at the many sites I visit. These people provide an intimate connection to history.

I present my work in the shadow of history in order to defend the historic nature of paper marbling. As a historic trade, paper marbling is an important ally in preserving history through education. Through my research and portrayal as a paper marbler, I function as a teacher and, therefore, a preservationist. The historic site is the most efficient vehicle that I use to impart the historic nature of paper marbling. I feel that our sites best present marbling within the context of history, which is where it belongs. I am defending a very precious part of paper marbling, its inherent connection to history.

It is obvious to most of us that marbling is a historic trade. But the historically illiterate will not necessarily make the connection. Today, too often, marbling is cheated out of this most important virtue, its connection to history. Marbling tends to be seen as a "crafty" or "quirky" art project. More disturbing is its association with the New Age movement. If a trade becomes disassociated with history, the trade and our historic sites will suffer. Many traditional processes and techniques have been lost. Modern materials have changed the subtle nature of marbling. Organic chemistry, for example, has given us very bright pigments that are not compatible with historic marbling. Changes in paper chemistry in the late-nineteenth century have made the greatest changes, further affecting the subtle nature

Photo by John C. Bielik

The printer in the print shop at Genessee County Village Museum, *Mumford, New York. The print shop is composed of two buildings (dated 1820 and 1835) originally from Caledonia, NY.*

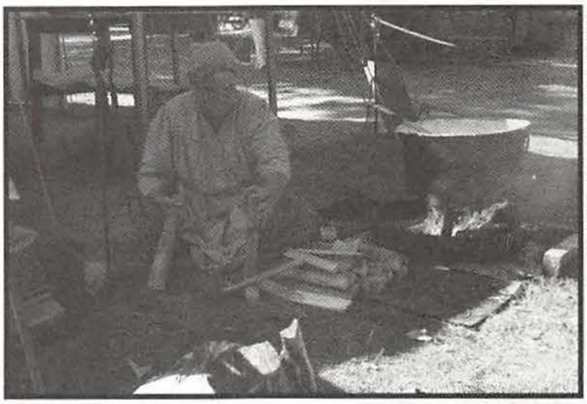

Photo by John C. Bielik

Deborraha Burnett-Carbone making soap in her grandmother's pot at the Erie County Fair.

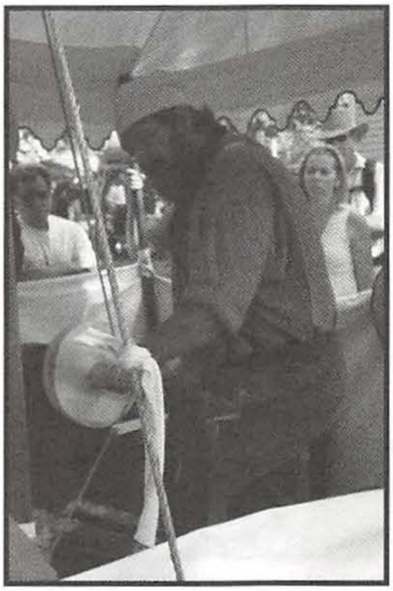

Photo by John C. Bielik

Roger Abrahamson, at his 18th century foot-powered lathe.

of marbling. It is difficult to continue historically appropriate paper marbling without historically accurate materials and techniques. If nobody carries on with historic marbling practices, the new will erase the old. The historic site could lose an important resource in the historic interpretation field. Many times I have had to explain to skeptical people how the origin of paper marbling dates *before* the 1970s. Contemporary marbling practices are not advantageous to the historic venue.

To help illustrate my point, I use period clothing as an example. I have been to sites where period clothing is not used. I understand that expense is a big issue with many sites, especially ones made up of volunteers. I feel this is a good idea, because wearing incorrect clothing is actually providing incorrect information. No costuming is better than misleading examples of clothing. Appropriately costumed people work with the built environment in creating the site's historic context. Historic trades function in a similar way. They work to communicate intimate aspects of the past.

Paper Marbling Outside the Historic Site

Besides the historic site, I have other venues where I employ my trade. While these places may highlight craft, the people attending these places and events are not necessarily focusing on history. These places have been very effective educational opportunities. Sometimes contrast brings attention to historic trades.

County and State Fairs

The Erie County fair in Hamburg, New York, may be the biggest county fair in the United States. As with most county fairs, agriculture was the original focus. There is still a substantial element of agriculture left amongst the rides and booths.

Changes in the county fair have given new value to designated history areas. Historic trades are a valued product for the fair management because we are very popular with the general public. And, we historic trades-people appreciate the opportunity to share our research and receive the funding.

Storrowton Village Museum is an authentic recreation of a nineteenth-century village, consisting of nine historical buildings assembled around a traditional green. Storrowton's antique buildings were purchased from various Massachusetts and New Hampshire locations, dismantled and reconstructed on the fair grounds of the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Massachusetts

The village functions as most sites do through out the year, but its unique location provides an ideal opportunity to reach more than the history minded crowd. Once a year, several eastern states host the "Big-E," a 17-day fair that brings in up to 20,000 people a day. This is the ideal opportunity to bring in the historic trades to interface with the fair population.

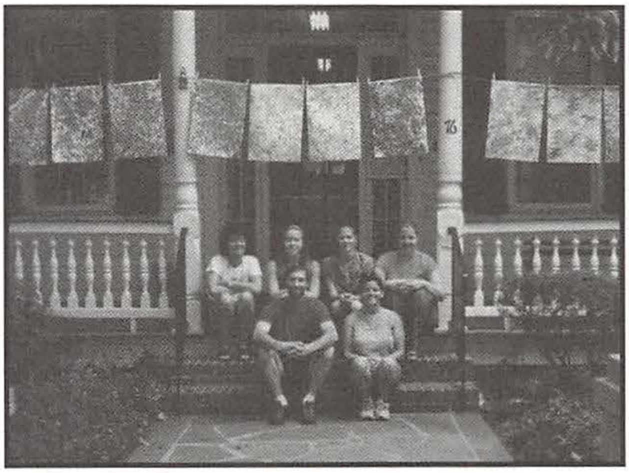

Photo by Gibbes Museum Staff.

Adult marbling class at the Gibbes Museum, Charleston, South Carolina.

Craft Fairs

The Mountain State Art and Craft Fair in Ripley, West Virginia, was founded to showcase heritage crafts of the region. The richness that historic trades bring to craft shows cannot be denied. Traditional craft is the foundation of quality craft fairs. But the fairs are suffering from a loss in regional culture. The problem is that many history-minded craftspeople and artisans have died. We are becoming endangered, even in West Virginia, where much attention is given to their artisans. In the short time since I have been invited to the Mountain State Art and Craft Fair, I have noticed the stewards of this event putting effort into bringing back the regional character of their fair. I provide hands-on paper marbling interaction and demonstration throughout the fair.

Photo by Roy Bone

Students marbling at Taproots School of the Arts, St. Louis, Missouri.

Photo by John C.

Master Windsor chair-maker A.K. Phillips at his booth, Craftsmen's Valley at Dollywood.

Teaching Programs

Museums, craft schools, and community outreach programs have all been venues of my work with historic trades. When I provide workshops for adults or children, they receive a dose of history. The students are a captive audience. I believe the craft deserves the respect that history affords. Historical context builds a better understanding of the craft. Being a steward to history, I impart this to my students.

In addition, paper marbling is a very accessible activity for children. Every piece of paper is a masterpiece to them. The workshop can be an opportunity for a student to realize that history can offer them something.

The Theme Park Venue

Dollywood is a theme park in Eastern Tennessee. It celebrates the region's culture in a way that only a theme park can. Don't laugh—the historic trades represented there can be exceptional.

During the month of October, the park showcases artisans of heritage crafts and historic trades from around the country. Dollywood is another opportunity to instill a little bit of history to a public that may not ordinarily seek out a history lesson. The park has funding that allows us to share our work for the entire month. I have been part of this institution for ten years. I have seen children grow up in families that have returned every year to see us. Due to the length in time of this show, I have also developed a hands-on apprentice program that provides an intimate experience for the participant. The management at Dollywood has been most gracious in allowing me to do this.

Historic Districts and Living Main Streets

Historic Deerfield in Deerfield, Massachusetts, is a grouping of buildings dating back to its incorporation in 1673. The town continues today. It is a living town with rare architecture in the Historic Deerfield, Inc. collection. These buildings are among privately owned historic houses; working farms; museums; and three schools, one being the Deerfield academy, established in 1797.

Besides guided tours of the collection, Historic Deerfield provides a Historic Trades program. Each weekend throughout the season, a different artisan is showcased. This is an effective way to refresh the program and bring people back to the historic district. I portrayed an itinerant bookbinder with the printer at the John Wilson Printing Office.

The city of Saint Charles, Missouri has a situation similar to that of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Their historic district is a fully-functioning community with landmark vintage properties spread throughout its main street. Private residences are spaced among the various service, retail and restaurant businesses. A majority of the original architectural fabric remains. Carolyn Whetsel, of Time Traveler, has developed a program of first-person actors and historic trades artisans who inhabit main street during the warm weather season. The chamber of commerce of Saint Charles helps fund the program. Over the last nine years, I have been developing relationships with the business owners and their patrons, as well as local people who live in the houses that line the district. We have a following of home-school groups that incorporate us in their lessons. The first state capital of Missouri has their museum on Main Street, so public school groups frequent the historic district, as well.

This season we will devote most of our time to hands-on activities. Papermaking and paper marbling work well with this form of historic interpretation. Very little contact time is required for successful educational and entertaining experiences. This form of contact is very effective for interpreting on living main streets in commercial and retail areas.

Even though we are in a historic district, people are surprised to see us in period costume. They are usually there to shop and not receive a history lesson. The contrast of history in a retail and restaurant district brings attention and interest to history.

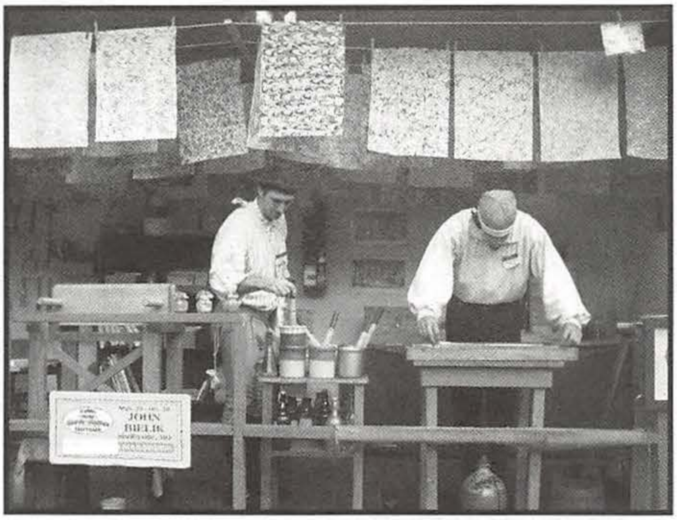

Photo by Charlene Bielik

Apprentice Nathan Wolfenberger and author during marbling demonstration, Craftsmen's Valley at Dollywood.

Lewis & Clark

Photo by Edward Bielik.

The author demonstrating European hand papermaking on Main Street in Historic Saint Charles, Missouri.

This contrast gains their attention and gives us the opportunity to educate the unsuspecting public.

The Media

Another venue outside the historic site is mass media. I once did a phone interview for an Australian radio travel show while at Dollywood. I brought the listeners through the eighteenth-century process of making a piece of paper. Television interviews are more common and effective, however. The visual nature of historic trades goes a long way with our television media, especially when in the context of history. People respond to even the shortest of spots in the earliest of morning shows. After each interview, we get many mentions of our interview and how that viewing has brought them out to see us.

My work as an educator and preservationist positions me to greatly value our historic sites. To work with my hands is a great joy in my life. It may be no surprise that I have chosen to live my life as a historic trades artisan. I believe historic trades will always be an important ally in the preservation of our historic sites. The site provides context for the artisan's trade. The artisan and his or her trade interfaces with the people visiting the site. What better synergy can be realized?

Photo by Dollywood staff.

The author as guest on the morning news in Knoxville, Tennessee.

John C. Bielik is an itinerant artisan, instructor, and living history interpreter. He received a B.F.A. from Missouri State University(Springfield) and an M.F.A. from Virginia Commonwealth University. John's creative influences have been through his experiences as a teacher, student, graphic designer, and artist. He combines these experiences with his interest in history and the traditional trades of papermaking, book binding, and paper marbling. John has held classes in Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. You can see John's historically inspired demonstrations at Historic Deerfield, Massachusetts, the Harvest Celebration *at Dollywood, Tennessee, The Boone Home, Missouri, various historic events held in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and New York, as well as on Main Street in Historic Saint Charles, Missouri. John's paper is featured in the shops at Colonial Williamsburg, and at Rock Paper Scissors, of Historic Saint Charles. His booklets and stationery are available at Subterranean Books in Saint Louis, Missouri, and at Historic New Harmony, in Indiana.*

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American Farms: Exploring Their History
by Douglas R. Hurt

REVIEWED BY ROB MARTIN

This book belongs to a series of works conceived by editors David Kyvig and Myron Marty to look at local/community history. Hurt offers this particular book as a methodology—a "how-to-do-it," as he puts it—to amateur historians interested in looking specifically at researching and writing about a community's agricultural past. Hurt hopes that this book will aid non-professionals in writing useful, usable histories that reach beyond antiquarianism and filiopiety. (Those are words I've barely used since grad school!)

In order to aid amateurs in stretching beyond nostalgia and boosterism, Hurt puts forth a number of questions designed to get the historian thinking in broad terms. For example, in the first chapter, he lists a series of queries about issues such as land acquisition and use, daily life, economics, technology, labor practices, outbuildings and gardens, education, and political organization. Offering this sampling of questions forces anyone following Hurt's "template" to consider issues like gender roles, regional and national agricultural patterns, ethnicity, change and continuity, and a host of other things that might not come to mind were one researching to find "just the facts."

Throughout the rest of the book, Hurt spells out a number of sources available to the researcher. They range from traditional, archival materials (maps, photographs, and various written types of documentation) to oral histories and three dimensional objects. Additionally, he goes into great detail regarding how one can use these resources. Hurt further recommends numerous secondary sources and historiographies that the historian might find useful in conducting preliminary research. Beyond simply listing all of these resources, he offers commentary on each of them, including going so far as to point out both benefits and potential drawbacks for using each source.

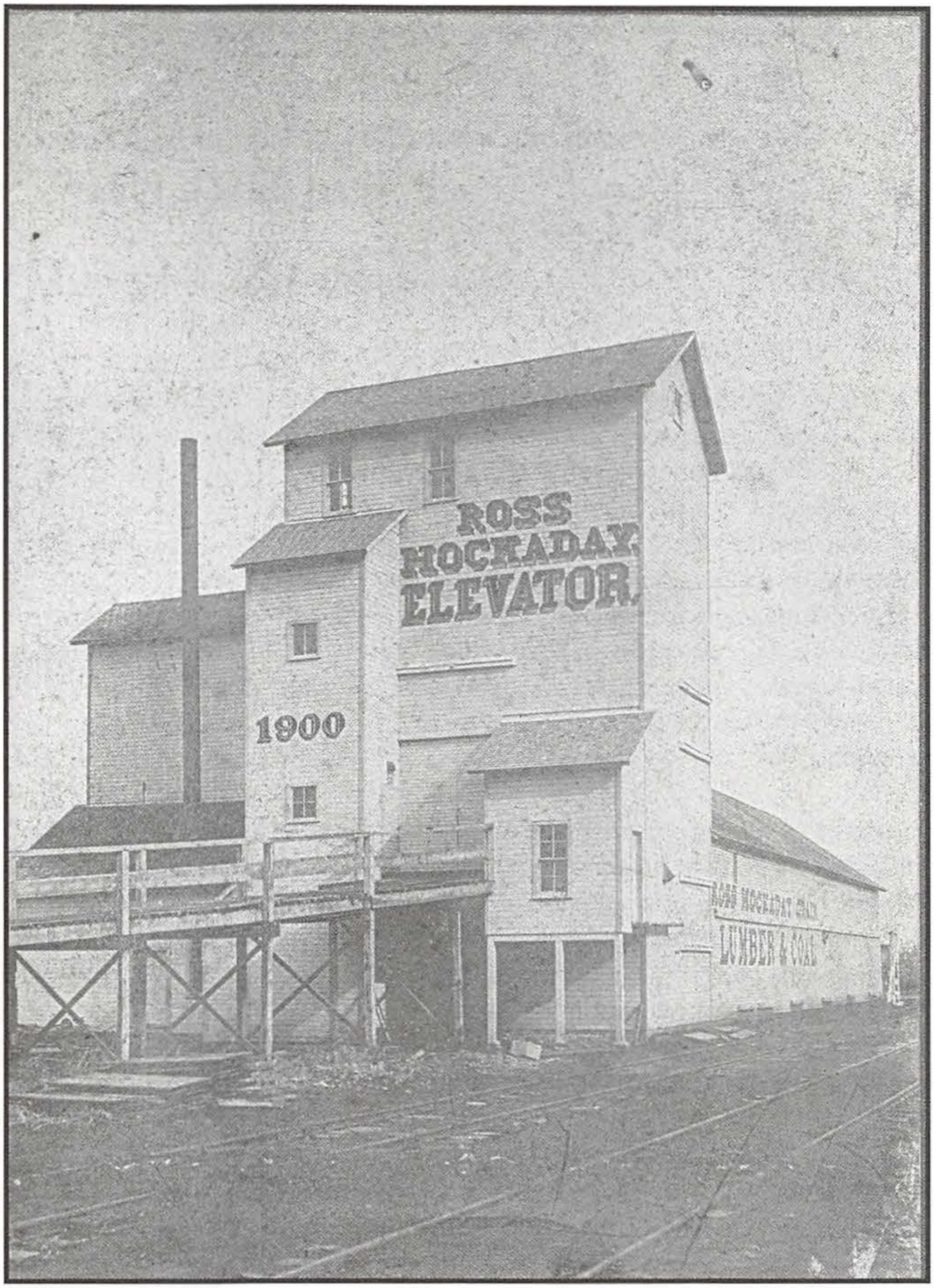
There's little room for criticism of this book. It's been around for 12 years now, and what was true in 1996 remains true today. The work is comprehensive, educational, and highly usable. On occasion, Hurt spends a bit too much time "preaching to the choir" in the sense that most people interested in this volume already possess a certain interest in agriculture. This makes it somewhat unnecessary to expound on the importance of agriculture to American society. On the other hand, perhaps Hurt is attempting to cover all of the bases. That would make it more difficult to critique such thoroughness.

Although amateur agriculture historians are this book's intended audience, practitioners of any variety of local history could greatly benefit from this work. Compared to other books in the field, including Carol Kammen's *On Doing Local History*, this book offers a lot of practical advice in a conveniently-sized package.

Hurt, R. Douglas. ***American Farms: Exploring Their History. Malabar, FL: Krieger Publishing Company, 1996. ISBN 0894648918, 978-0894648915.***

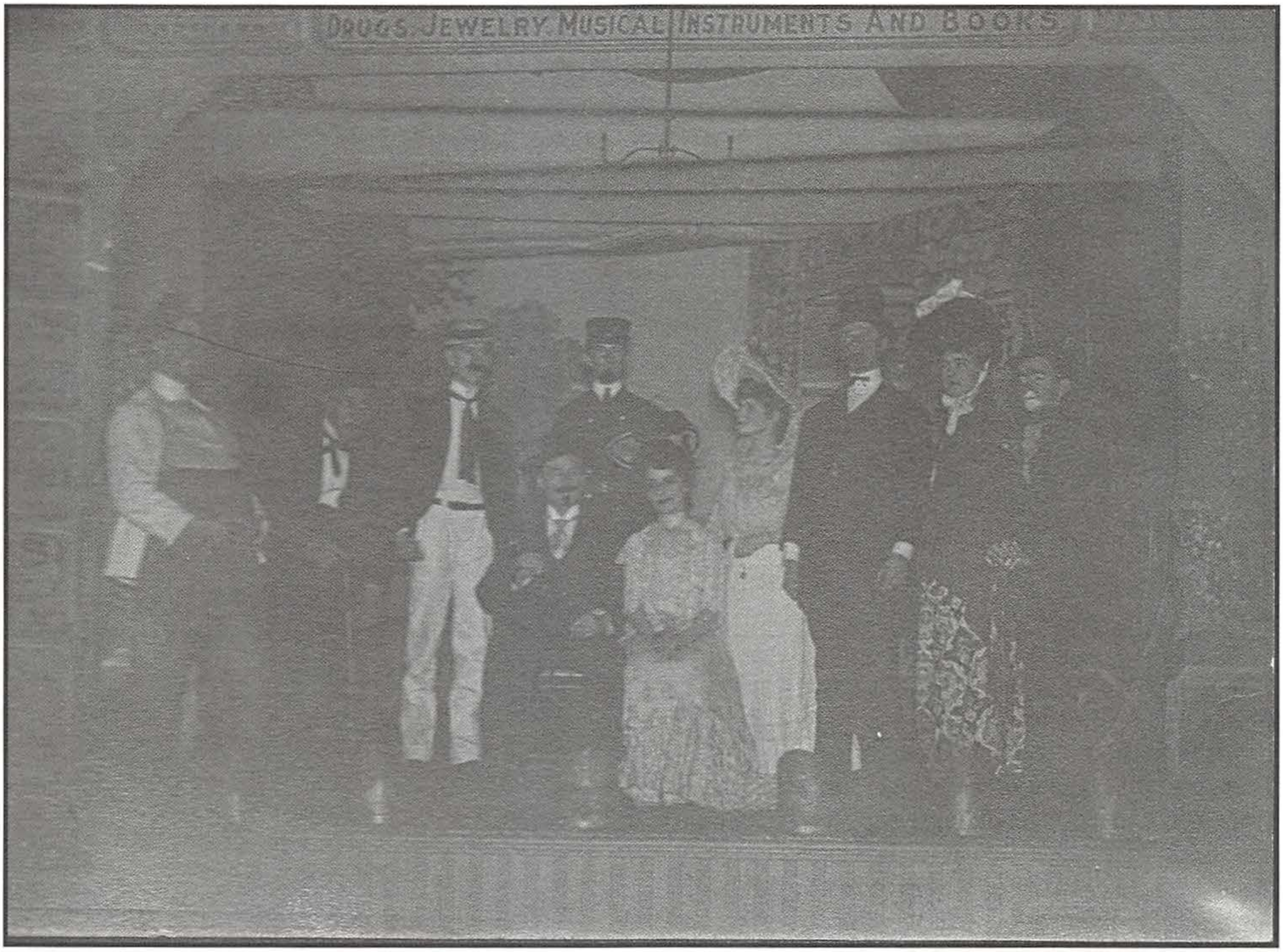
A MOMENT IN TIME

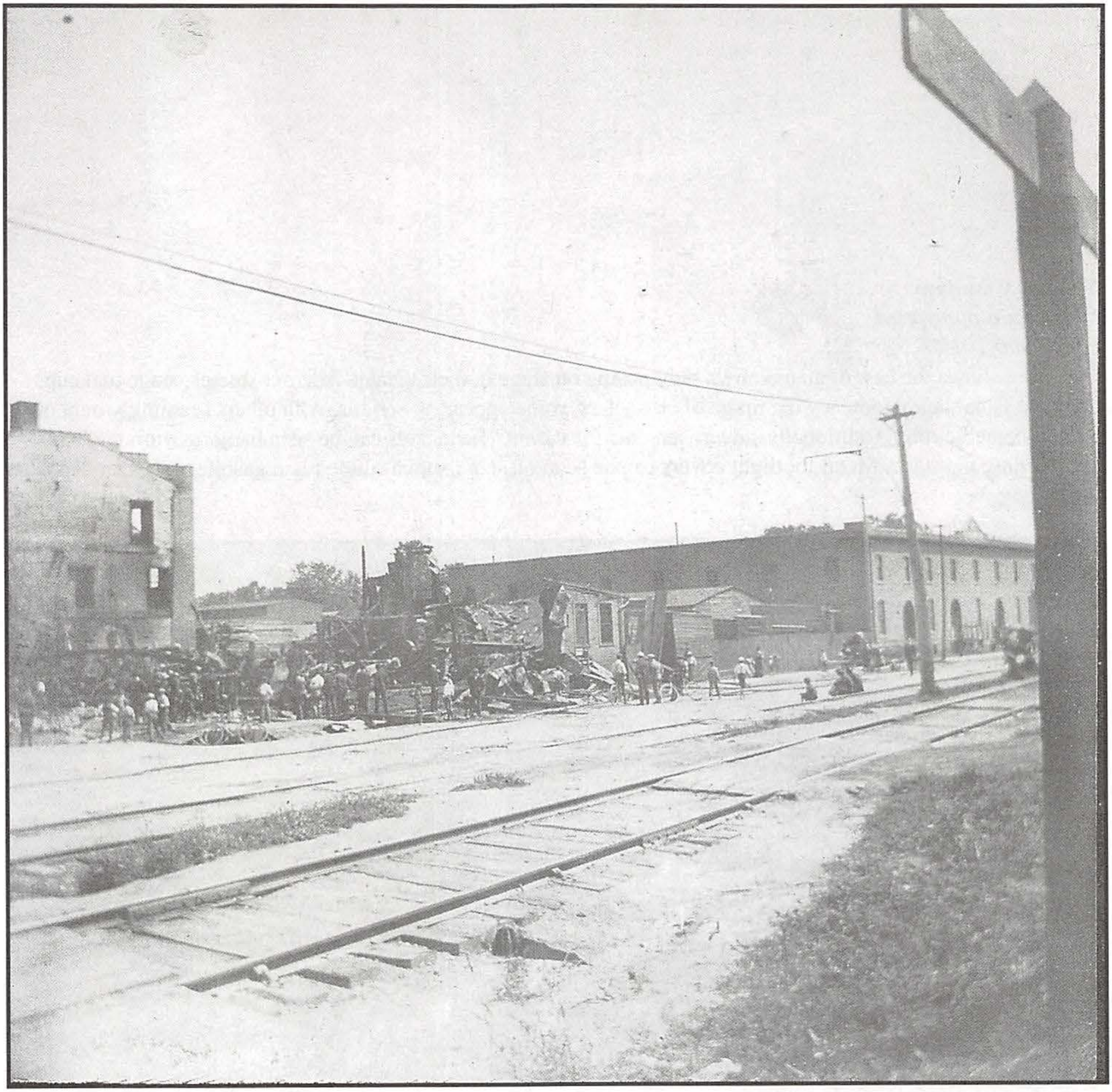
Edited by
Dan Schoeneberg


ROSS
HOCKADAY
ELEVATOR
1900
ROSS HOCKADAY GRAIN
LUMBER & COAL

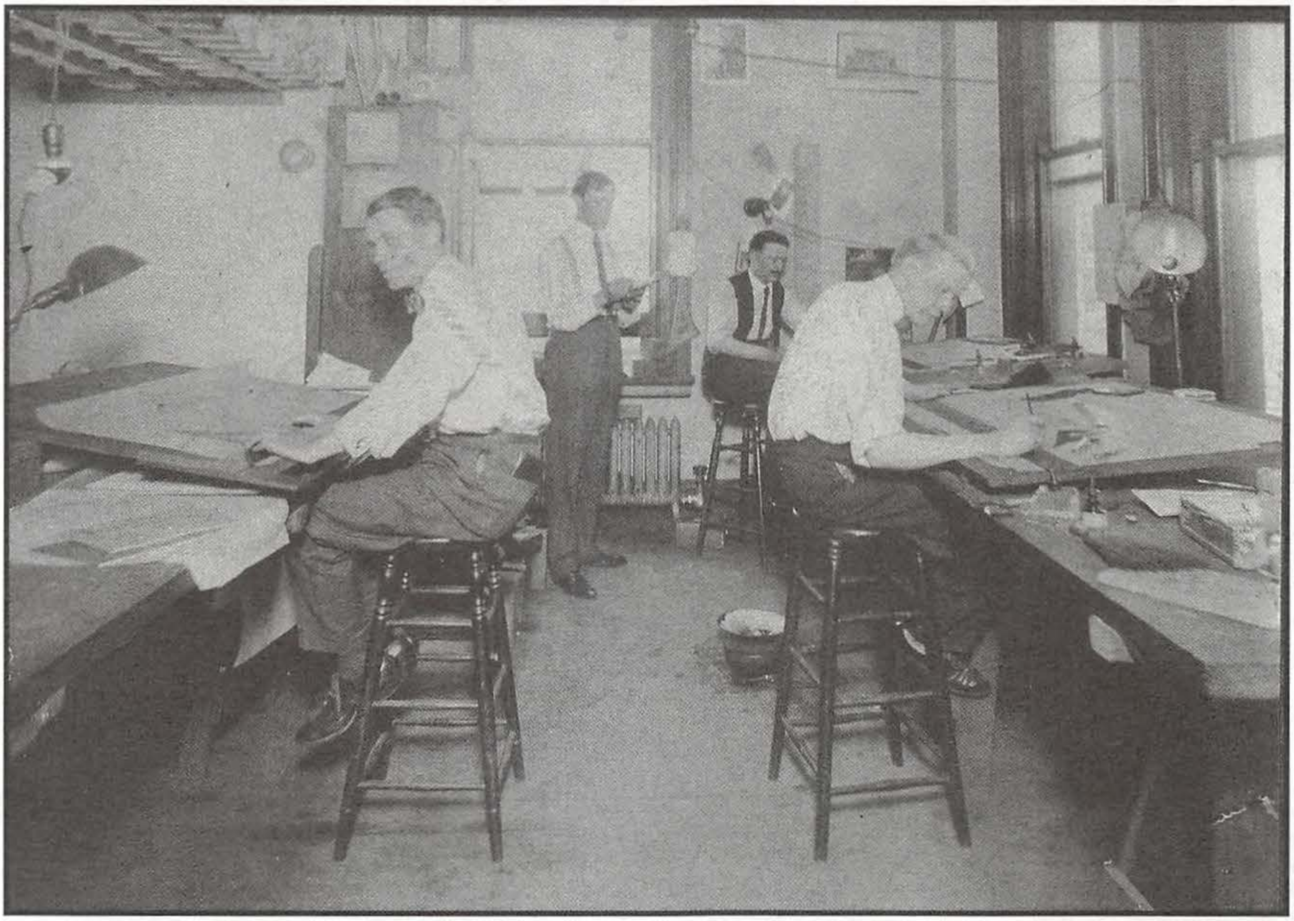
Ross-Hockaday Elevator
Dry gelatin-plate print
circa 1901-1910
This dry gelatin-plate photograph shows the grain elevator and lumber mill near a rail line, photographed in the early twentieth century. The Ross-Hockaday Elevator dealt in grain, lumber, and coal. A handwritten note on the back denotes this as the "Elevator near Oreana, Illinois." Oreana is a small community in Macon County, Illinois, located in the center of the state.

Theater Company
Dry gelatin-plate print
circa 1900-1910
This print shows the cast of an unknown play posing on stage in their theater. Their costumes, stage makeup, and fake facial hair denote a wide range of characters, some appearing serious, with others seemingly bent on a more comedic role. Additionally, advertisements for various businesses can be seen hanging from the walls surrounding the stage. Metal footlight covers can be seen on stage, and a single plain gasolier is suspended from the ceiling.


DRUGS JEWELRY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND BOOKS



Unknown Street Scene
Dry gelatin-plate print
circa 1900-1910
This unidentified photo shows the aftermath of an unknown disaster. The buildings in the background appear to be completely destroyed. Whatever caused this scene appears to have drawn quite a crowd, with some people riding up on their bicycles. Upon closer inspection, the mysterious disaster seems to have taken place near a lumberyard (see detail on opposite page, upper right).



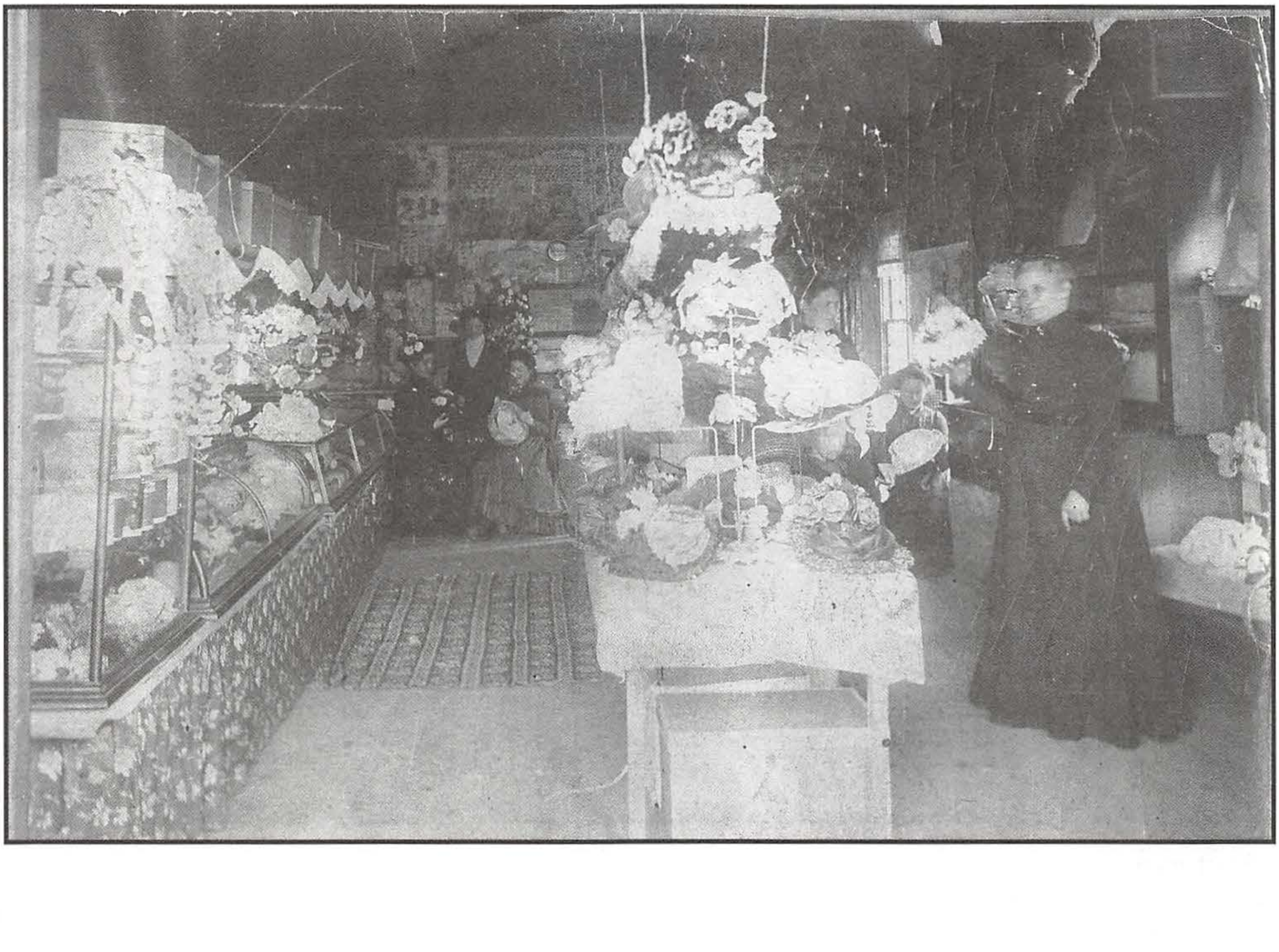
Draftsmen
Dry gelatin-plate print
circa 1910-1920
These draftmen sit on turned stools working busily with their rulers, triangles, and architectural plans on tables made from thick planks and saw horses. The standing gentleman in the background appears to be reviewing something or proofing a drawing. Various tools of the trade are strewn about, while pictures and drawings are hung from the wall. As a final touch of a male-dominated work place, a spittoon stained with tobacco juice can be seen near the seated fellow on the right.

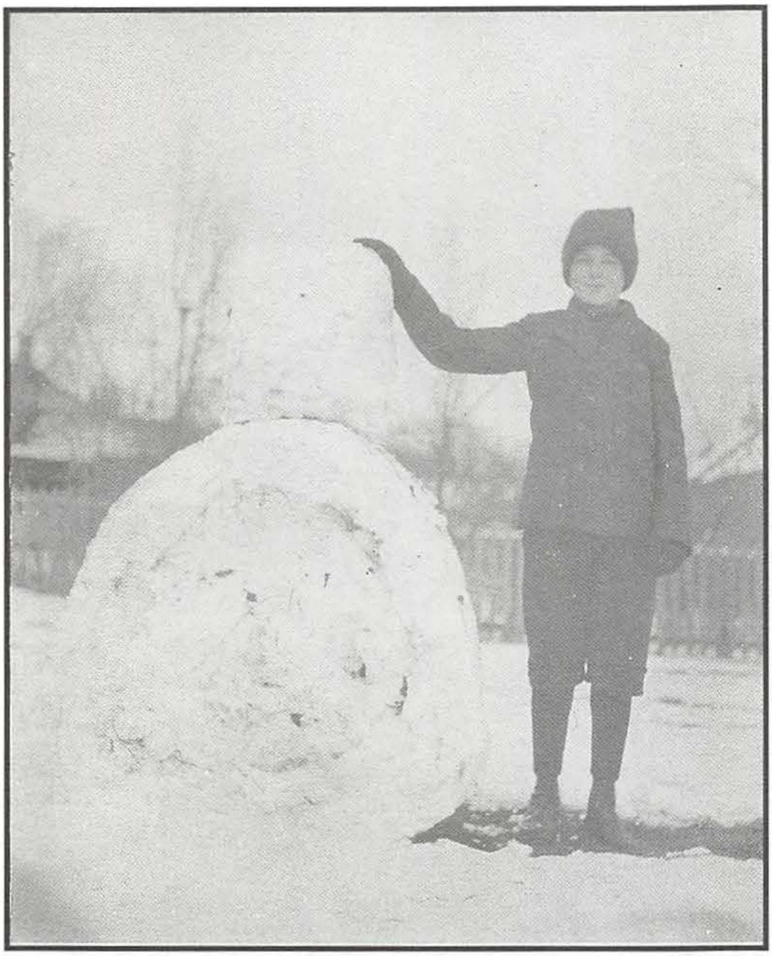
Millinery

Dry gelatin-plate print

circa 1895-1905

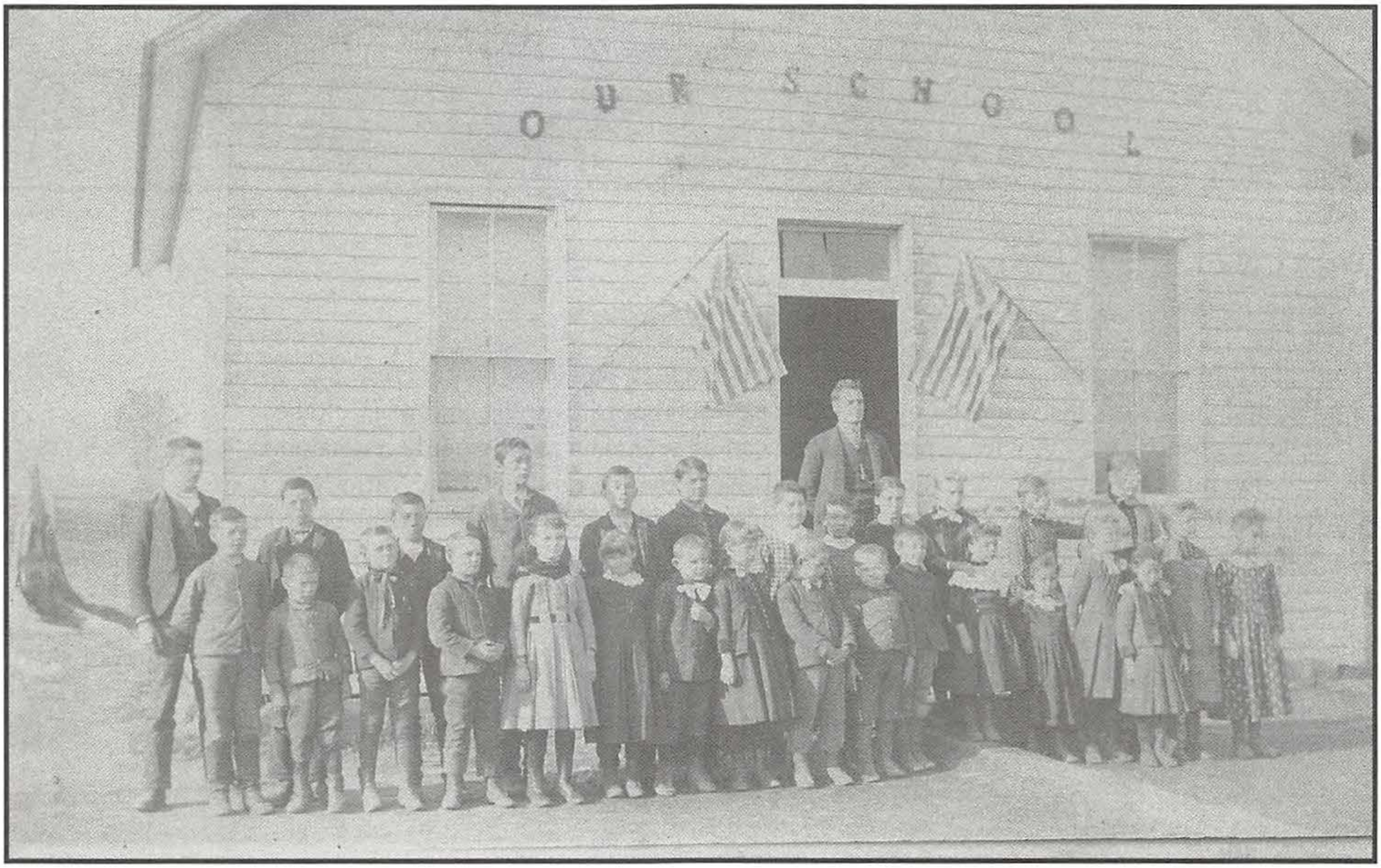
This unidentified dry plate photograph shows the interior of a millinery or women's hat store. A wide range of hats, ribbons, lace and boxes can be seen in and around display cases and hat stands. Tables appear to be covered with linens and overflowing with flowered hats. One woman stands to the right showing off one of the wares, while a little girl peers out from under a large hat just to the left of her. In the background, women can be seen sewing hats for customers, and admiring the quality of the work. On the back wall a wide range of feathers, ribbons, and prints are displayed.

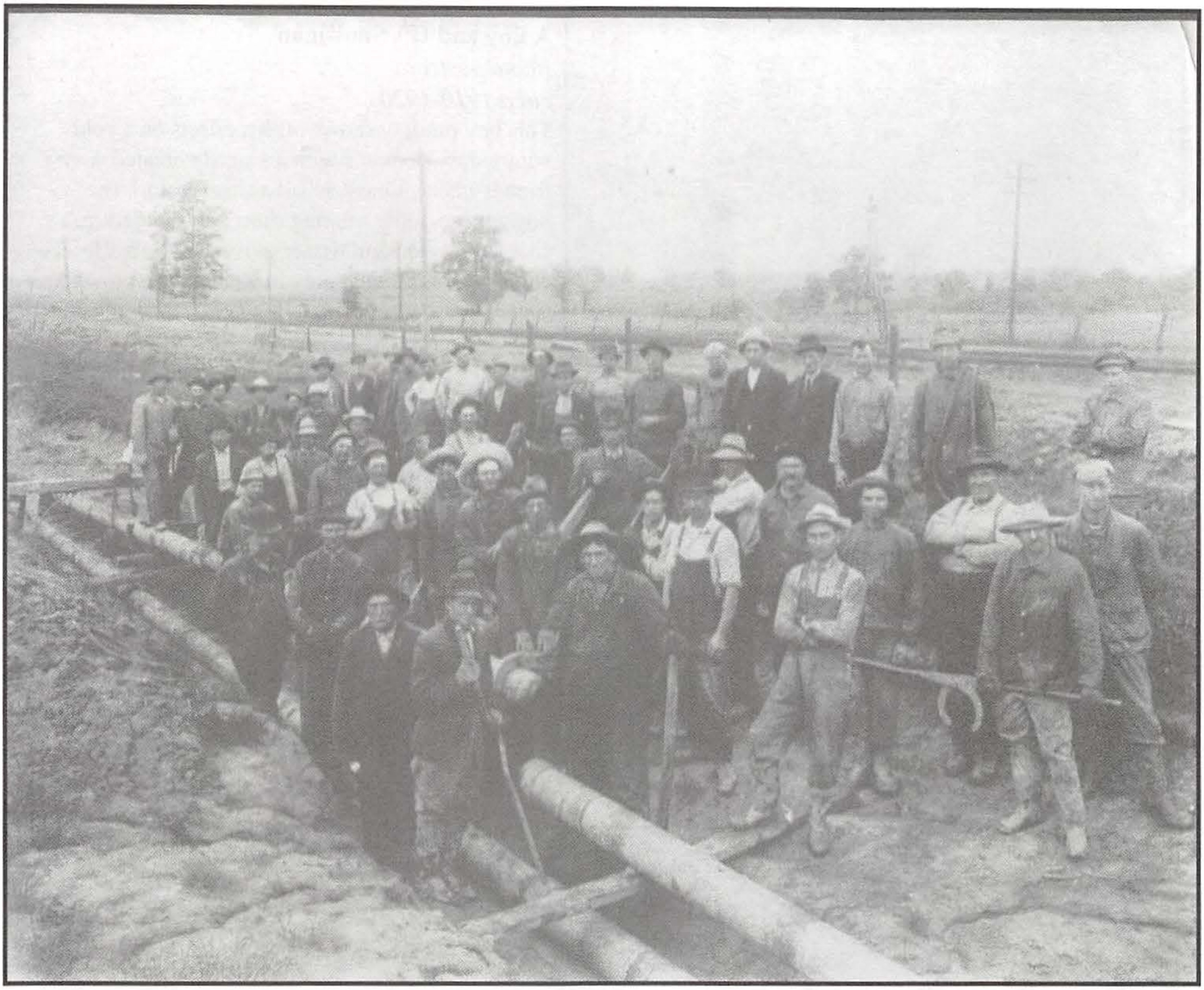




A Boy and His Snowman
Photo postcard
circa 1910-1920
This boy proudly shows off his efforts on a cold wintry day. He poses with his newly created snowy friend, who is almost as tall as his creator! The boy appears to be wearing short pants, a dark pea-coat, a knit cap, and winter gloves, while his frozen compatriot is clothed only in what nature provided.

Our School
Copy-printed albumen photograph
circa 1880s
This image shows a proud teacher and his 29 pupils posing in front of their one-room school house, which is decked out with two American flags and the painted phrase "Our School." Teacher and students alike are dressed in their finest for the occasion, with a wide range of bowties, suits, dresses, and hairstyles visible. As is often the case on these occasions, the children are looking in every direction except towards the location that the photographer asked them to look.



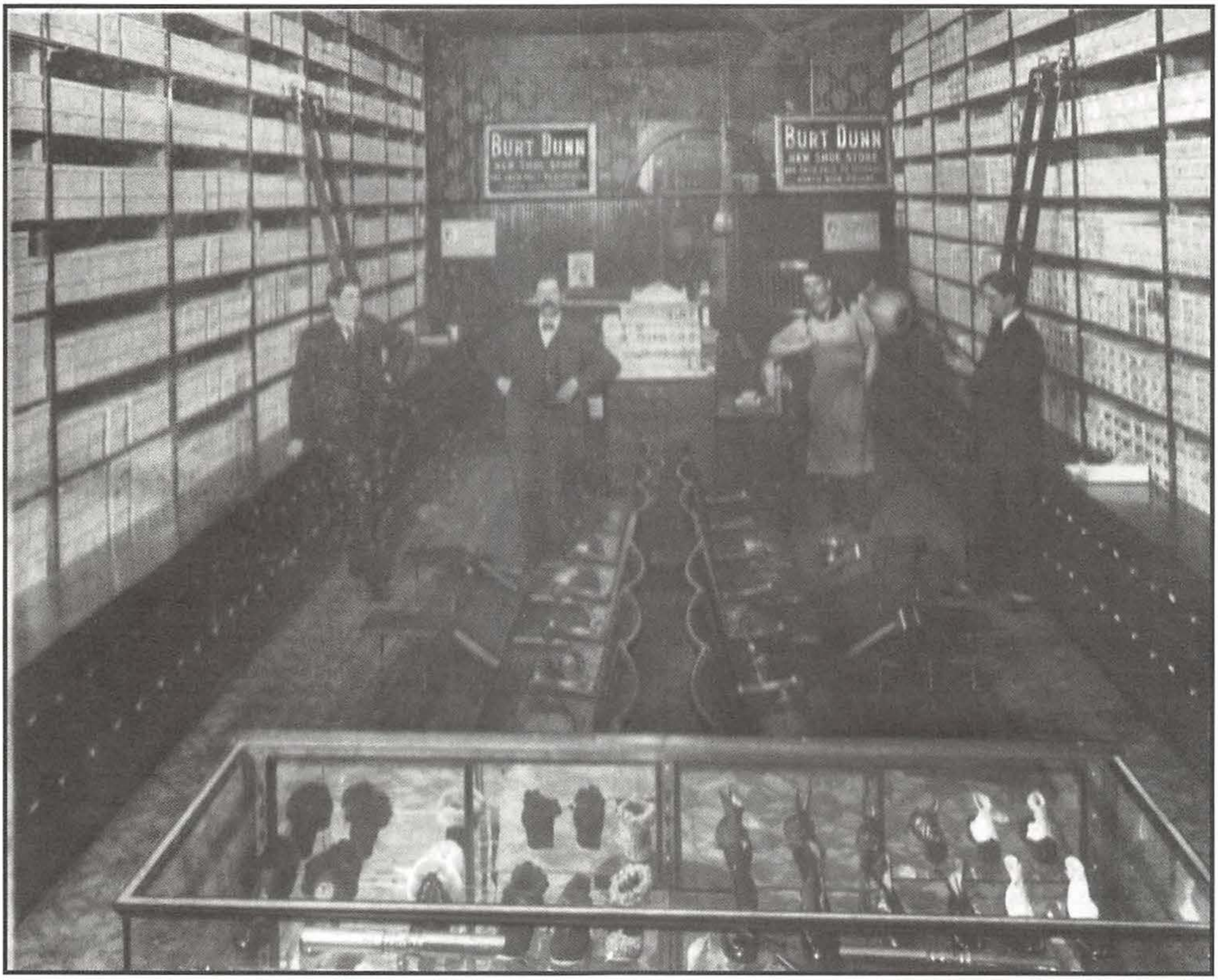


Work Crew
dry plate image
circa 1900-1920
This unidentified image shows a large group of men working on a pipe laying crew. The hard, muddy, and dirty work is evidenced by the mud spattered boots, overalls, and work clothes worn by this hearty crew. A wide range of outfits can be seen, and they are only outmatched by the wide range of broad brimmed hats and caps worn by this group of men. Various tools of the trade to heft and move the drainage or water pipes are clutched by several men. Their faces show the lines and hardship of heavy outdoor work.

Work Crew

dry plate image
circa 1900-1920

Because of the signs in the background, it is presumed that this is the "Burt Dunn Shoe Store", which was located on the "north side square." The four gentlemen pose proudly near a National Cash Register Model 542, while the stock can be seen in the display case in the foreground, and stacked on shelves in boxes on either side of the store. Two rows of seats and shoe stands can be seen running back to back up the middle of the image. Most of the men pictured appear dressed in plain dark suits, with the first gentleman on the right holding what appears to be a shoe, as an open shoe box can be seen to sitting on the shelf next to him. The gentleman second from the right wears a plain apron, and leans up against a paper dispenser used to wrap packages. A brass spittoon is evidenced at his feet. A portable phonograph player can be seen sitting on a shelf to the right. Rather than an advertisement for a shoe store, this image may actually be sales photograph for the National Cash Register Company, as register salesmen often took photographs of the stores where a cash register had been installed.



DISCOVERIES AT THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

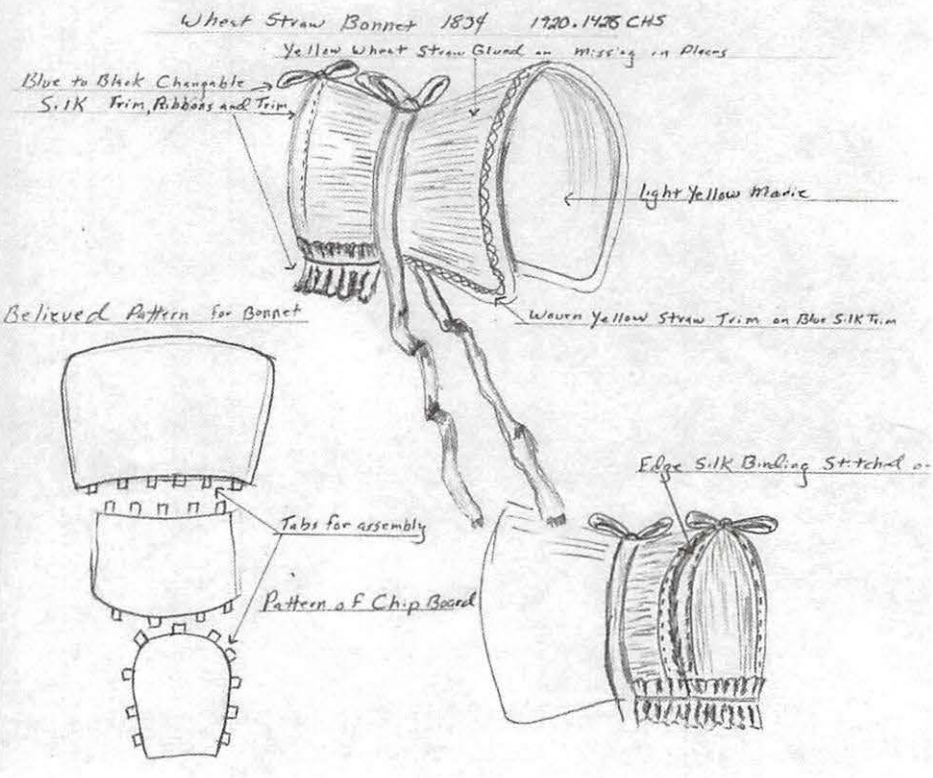
BY
SUSAN MILLER

Last June, Josef Kleffman took a trip to the Chicago Historical Society to go through their costume card catalogue and compile a wish-list of sorts. He spent most of a day going through hundreds of cards and making notes on extant garments the society has somewhere in storage that we both would hope to someday see. After many months of waiting, we scheduled the first of what will likely be several trips to see what they could find for us. On this first trip, on March 27, 2007, we were met by Meghan Smith, the costume curator for the society. Meghan is a recent college graduate who got her masters degree and managed to land her dream job right out of the gate. Meghan was very helpful and very anxious to see some of the garments that she had only read about. Because the society is very conscientious about conservation, only Meghan was permitted to handle any of the garments we viewed that day. We were, however, permitted to take extensive notes, take measurements, and make sketches of the garments from many angles.

1834 Straw Bonnet
(Artifact #1920.1428)
The first item brought for us to see was a bonnet. Described as wheat straw on paper, this bonnet is dated to 1834. The most striking feature about this bonnet is how it is unlike any straw bonnet any of us had ever seen—in artwork, books, or even extant bonnets of the period. The bonnet is straight wheat straw (not woven) glued down to a paper base (something akin to thin cardboard or chip board). The best way to describe it is that it is like looking at macaroni art.

The bonnet is trimmed out with blue silk moiré ribbon ties; changeable blue-black silk ribbon; and gold braid, which accents the brim and continues around

1834 Straw Bonnet


Wheat Straw Bonnet 1834 1920.1428 CHS
Yellow Wheat Straw Glued on missing in Places
Blue to Black Changable Silk Trim, Ribbons and Trim
Light Yellow Marie
Woven Yellow Straw Trim on Blue Silk Trim
Believed Pattern for Bonnet
Tabs for assembly
Pattern of Chip Board
Edge Silk Binding Stitched o-

the bottom edge. The bonnet is lined in yellow wool moiré. Blue and black double bows accent the top of the crown, and there is a ruffle around the back of the neck made of a divided printed ribbon (blue moiré silk on the upper half of the ribbon, and a black and blue almost plaid print on the bottom half of the ribbon). The construction of the bonnet is as follows: the base is of chipboard a form of heavy cardboard. The base of the skull has tabs that insert to the bonnet and the brim is glued or sewed to that. The entire bonnet is then covered with straw that is glued into place. The edges are trimmed with blue changeable silk. The back seams where the cap and the skull are joined are covered in the same fashion. The entire inside of the bonnet is covered in what looks like polished cotton. The bonnet is trimmed off in silk ribbon.

This bonnet stands out as the one and only of this kind we have ever seen. However, just because it is the only one we have seen does not mean we can automatically assume it is unique. Given its condition, if any more existed but were not painstakingly preserved as this one was, they are likely lost forever to the ravages of time.

Was this a poor person's bonnet? It certainly would take less straw to make it, and far less time (no weaving needed). If this were purchased from a millinery shop one could make the leap to think that this bonnet could be cheaply had. In our disposable society of today we should be able to identify with this mode of thinking very easily. We likewise know that very few garments of the poorer classes were preserved. Of those precious few, they were more often a special occasion garment such as a wedding dress or suit.

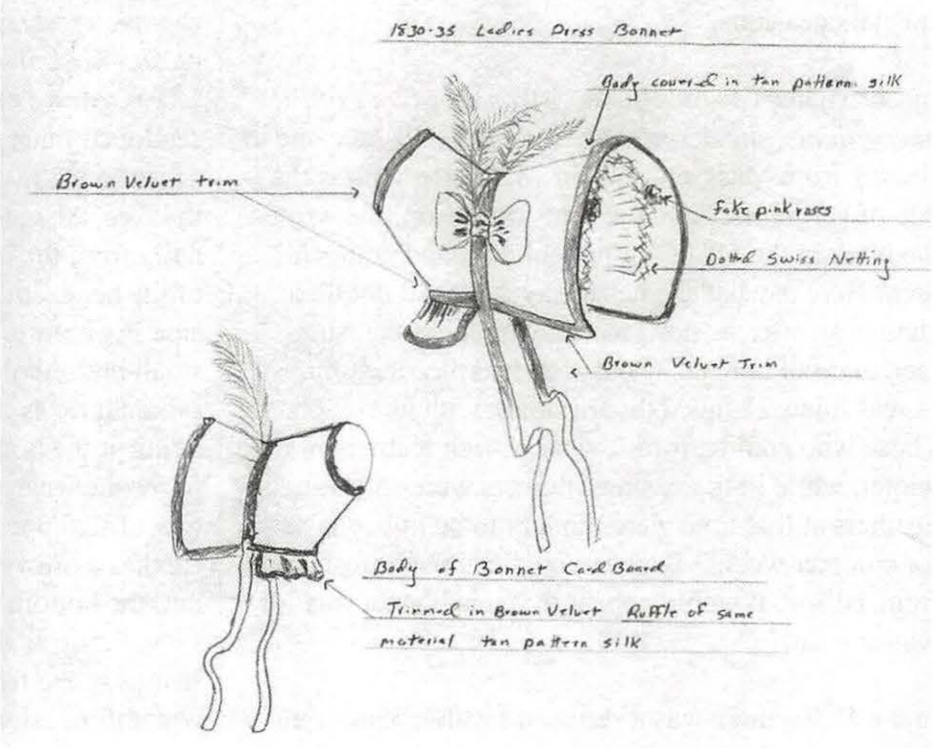
1838-1840 Silk and Linen Bonnet

(Artifact #1933.98)

We continued on to view another bonnet, described as linen and silk brocade, and dated 1838-1840. This is an over-embroidered sheer white linen bonnet with a noticeable floral motif. The notes on the garment card indicate a pink rose, but we could not find one for all of our searching. We were unsure if perhaps some of the embroidery may have been pink at one time and have since faded and turned. One noticeable feature of the bonnet is its visible frame being of cloth-wrapped wire. The bonnet is trimmed with cream silk damask ribbon. There is an embroidered floral cluster on the very top of the bonnet crown.

It is worth noting here that we see many women wearing bonnets of woven straw, and some of covered fabric, but again never have we seen a sheer bonnet of this kind. It is incredibly detailed, which certainly would have added to the expense (and perhaps a reason as to why it was preserved).

1830-35 Silk Bonnet


1830-35 Ladies Dress Bonnet
Body covered in tan pattern silk
Brown Velvet trim
fake pink roses
Dotted Swiss Netting
Brown Velvet Trim
Body of Bonnet Card Board
Trimmed in Brown Velvet Ruffle of same
material tan pattern silk

1830-1835 Silk Bonnet

(Artifact #1948.193)

Our exploration of bonnets continued when Meghan brought out another bonnet described as tan silk and brown velvet, dated 1830-1835. This bonnet is simply incredible and quite striking. It is lined in tan silk, with pink silk roses accenting to frame the interior. There are also three layers of gathered "dotted Swiss" netting, with a bit of pink worked into the edging. This bonnet is of a classic poke shape, with edges covered in brown velvet. There are pink ostrich plumes on the right side and white ostrich plumes on the left. There is a tan silk ruffle at the back for the neck, and the bonnet itself is trimmed with a brown organza/organdy linen bow with a striped pattern woven into it on the right side of the bonnet.

As it has internal trimming (the netting and flowers), which one typically associates with later time periods (1850s and on), we were surprised by the date associated with it. This is the earliest extant bonnet we have ever seen with this sort of internal trimming. The bonnet is extremely well-made and in excellent condition given its age. Given the amount of work put into the bonnet, and the logical assumption of the time and expense involved in the manufacture of it, this can lead on to establish within reason that it was worn for very special occasions.

In Christiana Tillson's book, *A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois*, she describes her bonnet. Tillson came to Illinois from Massachusetts in 1822. Her book is the tale of her journey and the time afterward. She wrote the book in the 1870s for her children and grandchildren. Here is what she has to say: "We did not then change as often as now, have a winter, spring, summer, and fall bonnet. Those who had nice leghorn, as was mine, changed the trimming with its season. Those who could afford it wore ostrich feathers in the winter, while in the summer flowers were substituted. Feathers at that time were thought to be in bad taste for summer wear."[1] Based upon the above information from Tillson, it would appear that this bonnet was for winter wear.

In the 1830s there was a series of fashion plates published under the title "Petit Courrier des Dames," and a collection of the plates has been reprinted by Dover.[2] The plate of November 20, 1831 shows a lady in a green dress wearing what is described as a "satin bibi," which looks just like the bonnet we examined at the Chicago Historical Society. The only difference between the plate and the real thing is the material and trim.

1820s Day Cap

Our examination of bonnets was followed by a look at a pair of day caps. The first day cap has the basic shape of a teardrop in a very simple design and is constructed of very fine 5.5 oz linen. The cap had no seams to it, just drawstrings in the front and the back. Basically, you would put on the cap and pull the drawstring in the back after you tied the chin ties. This gave the cap the basic shape of the period. There are three rows of ruffles at the front that would frame the face, each row being about a half-inch deep. They are cut with scalloped edges, and the entire edge of each ruffle is finished with very fine buttonhole stitches. The stitching throughout the bonnet is very fine, approximately 16-22 stitches per inch. Amazingly, there is still evidence of starch in the cap today.

1820s Day Cap

(Artifact # 979.125.18)

Next we examined an 1820s white linen day cap. This cap has a very obvious square shape. A cap illustrated in *The Work Woman's Guide* is almost identical to the 1820s cap we examined.[3] The cap is surrounded by scalloped linen trim similar to the previous day cap. This time, however, there are only two rows framing the face. Also, the scalloped trim goes around diagonally from the ear, up around to the peak of the back of the head, and diagonally back down the opposite side. As before, the scalloped trim is finished in very small buttonhole stitches. The ties are made of the same fabric as the rest of the cap, and there is a drawstring at the bottom that ties in back to ensure a snug fit for the wearer. Along the bottom of the cap is one row of scalloped trim with a tuck in the middle. The cap has a drawstring along the bottom that is worked into the bottom trim. The drawstring is made of the same fabric as the cap and is one inch wide. The tie-strings in the front are just about the same but have a wider dimension of 1 ½ inches.

One final thing on this cap is that it had been so heavily starched that even after 187 years, the cap still is starched. That would make one wonder about the type of starch they used during this period. According to *The Workwoman's Guide*, to make starch you will "peel and grate a quantity of potatoes, put the pulp into a coarse cloth, between two boards, and press it into a dry cake; the juice thus pressed out of the potatoe [*sic*], must be mixed with an equal quantity of water, and in an hour's time it will deposit a fine sediment, which may be used as starch."[4]

1830s Man's Stockings

The next clothing item we looked at was a pair of man's stockings from the 1830s. The stockings are machined-loomed and hand stitched up the back. At the top of the stocking is a wide band of purling 1 ½ inches wide. On top of the stocking just below the purling is the monogram CKI in red—embroidered upside down. We don't know the reason for the monogram being upside down; maybe it was the preference of the owner Would it be right-side up if they hung on the line? The stocking would reach to about mid calf on someone of 5'9" to 6' height.

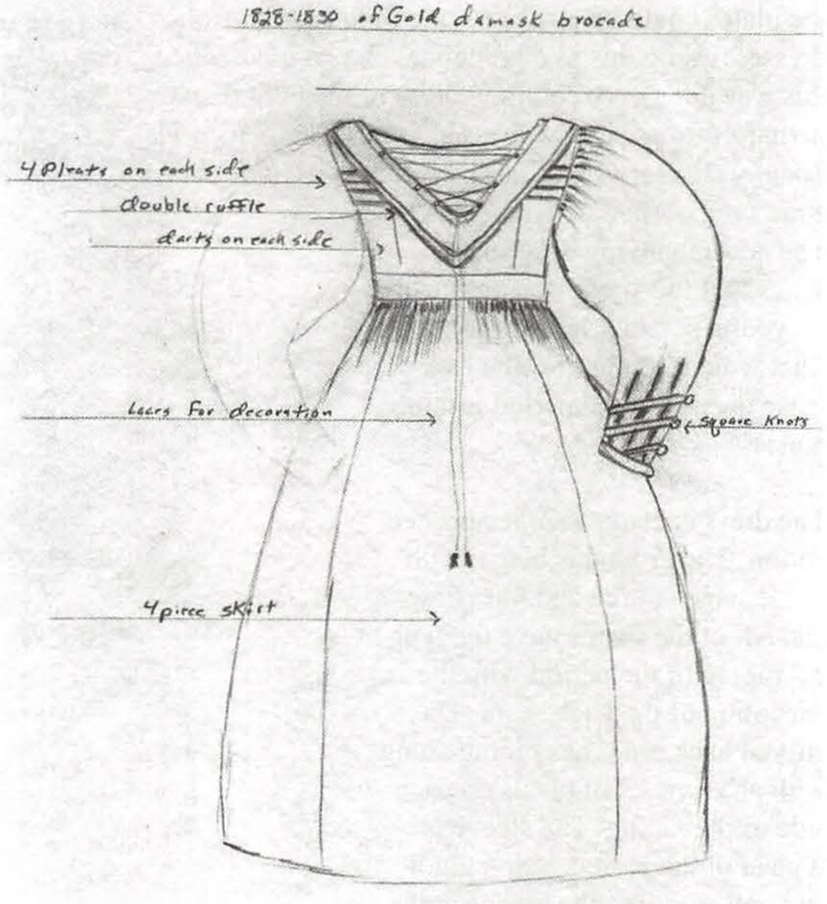
1828-1829 Damask Dress

The next items of clothing we examined were ladies' dresses. The first one was an 1828-1829 dress of gold damask brocade, the bodice of which is lined in brown polished cotton. The skirt has hook and eyes up the back. The eyes are hand-sewn and made of thread. The skirt is cartridge-pleated into the waistband. The waistband is 1 ½ inches in width.

The overall shape of the sleeves is the classic gigot (sometimes called leg o'mutton), ending with a banded cuff at the bottom that closes with hook and eye. There are three rows of angled trim on the forearm that are folded in such a way as to appear to have buttons on the outside edge of the sleeve. Two rows of pleats run down the forearm, under the trim and into the wristband.

The bodice is quite striking. There is a center triangular panel of lace that is framed in a double ruffle of the main dress fabric, along with having two rows of piping to accent the ruffle. The ruffle is lined also with the brown polished cotton. The front of the bodice has two darts—without the ruffle this dress would be a plain-front style. There are also three rows of pleats running under this ruffle across the bosom. Decorative lacing ties across the lace panel. This tie is very long and extends down low enough to hang to about mid-thigh of the wearer. The ties are finished with tiny tassels.

1828-29 Damask Dress

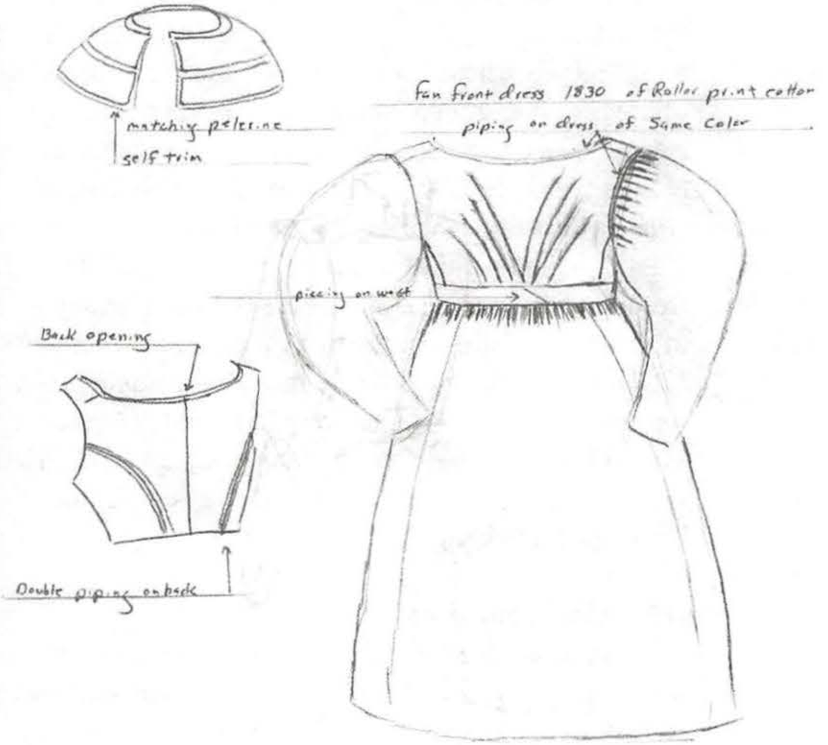


The closest example of this dress that we could find is in the fashion plate in "Petit Courrier des Dammes" from October 15, 1831. There is an embroidered taupe merino dress whose bodice gives a similar impression of having a central panel (though there is no lacing), framed in what are either pleats or ruffles. There is also an example of this bodice in *The Workwoman's Guide.*[5] It is described as "another French low plain front,"[6] which would tie in with the fashion plate from the French magazine. There is also an example of this style of dress in the book *Nineteenth-Century Fashion in Detail* by Lucy Johnston.[7] The date given for this dress is 1830. The dress has what is termed a "vandyked" collar with a stomacher-style bodice. This style of bodice is reminiscent of the fashion of the late-eighteenth century.

1830 Fan-Front Dress

The next dress we looked at was an 1830 fan-front with a pelerine of the same fabric. We compared this style of dress with others in fashion plates of the day. Based upon our research, this style seems to be one

1830 Fan-Front Dress



of the less popular styles. Out of 113 plates in "Petit Courrier des Dames" from 1830 to 1834, only five of the plates could be positively identified as fan-front dresses. Using this as a guideline, one would deduce this was not a very common dress of the period, and perhaps this is why the dress at the Chicago Historical Society still survives. *The Workwoman's Guide* shows a drawing of the fan front dress.[8] The accompanying description states that this dress was only worn by young persons and children.[9] That would account for the lack of these dresses in the period fashion plates.

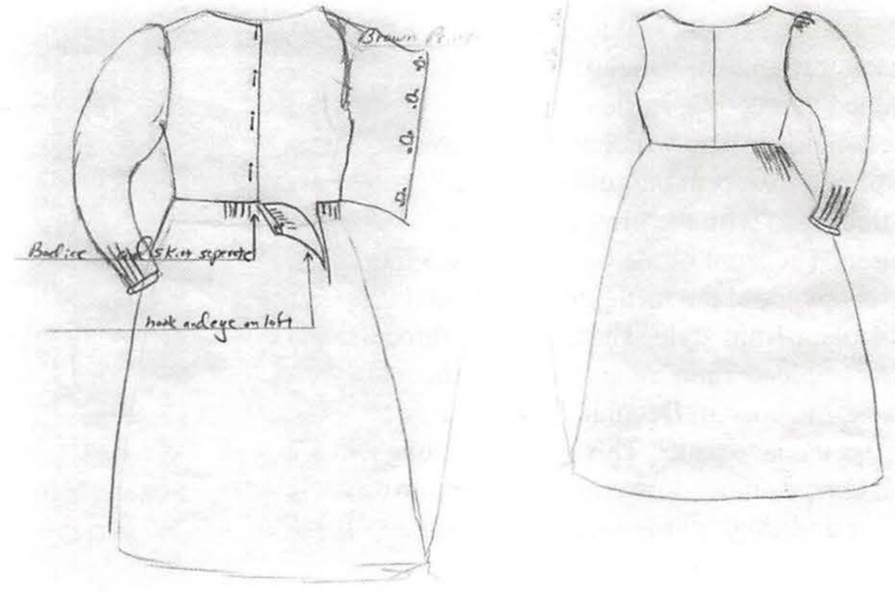
The dress is made of roller-printed cotton. The ground is beige, with small stars and red and blue flowers. All of the seams have the typical piping of the period with the exception of the back seam. The curved back seam has piping along with an extra set of pleats on each side of the piping. The sleeve is typical of the period, being gigot and gathered into the bodice at the shoulder. The bodice is also typical, being composed of a front, two side seams, one back piece with the center split to accept hooks and eyes, and two shoulder straps. The skirt is composed of five pieces of the same fabric.

What is interesting about this garment is that it has been pieced together in various places, such as the waistband right in front where it is fairly readily visible. This goes contrary to fashion of today where we would try and hide such piecing. The dress also had a pelerine made of the same fabric, with a double cape and a self-faced edge. The pelerine is closed at the collar with one hook-and-eye. *The Workwoman's Guide* calls this type of pelerine a "round collar."[10] This garment is not lined but is double-caped. It is interesting that the original makers had to piece the fabric together to make the dress but the pelerine is made from two pieces, one for the bottom and one for the top.

1835 Work Dress

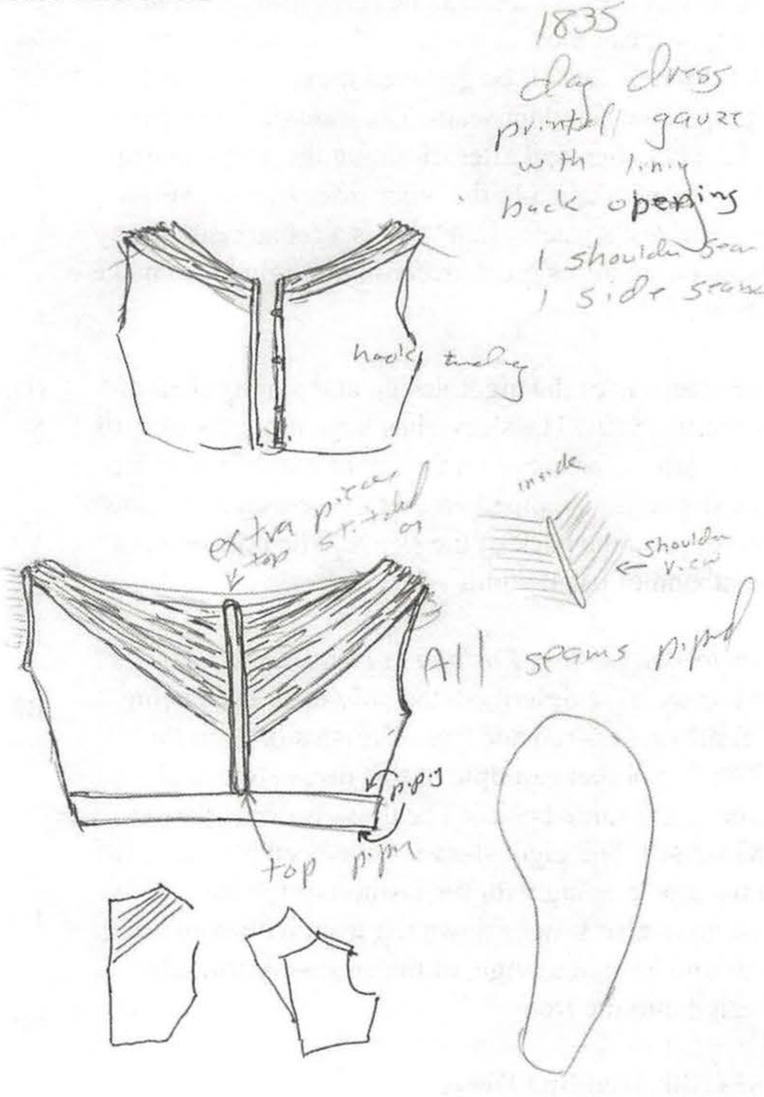
Our examination of dresses continued with a work dress of brown roller-print cotton figured with a repeating geometric pattern. The bodice is lined in tan linen. It is surprising that the Chicago Historical So-

1835 Work Dress



ciety gave this dress the date of 1835, as it had a smaller neck more like a dress of the 1820s.
The bodice of the dress only has three pieces, which again leads me to believe this dress dates earlier than 1835. On this particular dress there are no shoulder straps, and the only seams are the two in the back and the one on each shoulder cap in the middle. The back piece is one complete piece, with the shoulder seam joining directly to the front. There is no extra side seam or piece as dresses from the 1830s typically have.

The sleeves are a small version of the gigot sleeve (not a lot of poof at the top of the sleeve cap), gathered around half of the sleeve on the top. The sleeve is gathered at the cuff in three rows. The sleeve closes on the wrist seam with hooks and eyes. The dress closes down the front with four hook and eyes, and closes left over right like a modern man's shirt. The bodice is not attached to the waist band in the front, unlike the later dresses. The dress skirt closes on the left side with a hook-and-eye. The hook-and-eye is almost ninety degrees to the left from the front closure. With a hook-and-eye closure on the skirt, this dress is not particularly adjustable. We believe that this dress is a working-class dress from a period earlier than 1835.


1830s Sheer Dress

1830s Sheer Dress

Subsequently, we were treated to another surprising dress of a pleated/gathered-front styling. This dress has gathers or pleats gathered into a center vertical seam, which is made by the laying on of an additional strip of fabric. Upon checking "Petit Courrier des Dames," we find this style of dress to be the most common in the time period. Upon closer scrutiny of this book, we find that of the 113 plates, over twenty were of this pleated- or gathered-front style.

This dress is typical of the period, having a back opening with hooks and eyes. The eyes are made of thread sewed into a buttonhole stitch. Upon first seeing the dress, we thought the back was actually the front, since it has the same type of gathering and detail that the front has. The dress is made of a printed sheer material. The pattern of the dress is a repeating floral design of green flowers with brown stems. It is interesting to note the plates seem to have slipped in the printing process, as the green flowers are printed off-center. The dress bodice is unusual in its construction by only having a shoulder seam and one side seam that are visible. I believe that the front is two separate pieces, which are covered by the gathering or pleating. On the front and back of this dress in the center seam there is a small placket that is also piped with the same material.

This type of design is described in *The Workwoman's Guide*.[11] They term the bodice as a "Grecian low body." Basically, the dress has a flat front with a triangle of extra material laid across the front and back on each side. The triangle is then gathered at the shoulder, as this dress is, and can be sewn into the shoulder seam, or it can meet at the shoulder seam with the back triangle and all be gathered into a very small piping at the shoulder seam. The triangle is trimmed at the neck line, and after trimming the triangle is unfolded and attached to the other side. *The Workwoman's Guide* also states that "this is a remarkably pretty shape but requires great nicety in arranging it to make it fit well."[12]

The sleeve is of the gigot design and very typical of the early 1830s. The sleeve has large amounts of gathering into the armscye on the upper part of the bodice. The sleeve is also piped around the armscye and down the seam on the back of the sleeve. The bodice has a waistband of usual width—1 ½ inches.

Nineteenth-Century Fashion in Detail shows a dress just as we have described, the only difference being that the dress is remade from British silk from the 1770s.[13] Another example of this dress style is pictured in the same book.[14] The dress is of the period 1838-1840. The gigot sleeves have been pleated down at the top, keeping with the fashion of the late 1830s. The dress also fastens down the front with hooks and eyes and has the triangle of material very formally pleated into the front.

1839 Silk Wedding Dress

The last dress that we examined the day we were there was a green silk wedding dress. The dress was given a date of 1839, but it looked like it had been remade from an earlier dress, as the sleeves are pieced together in various places. The sleeve is also gathered and pleated at the inside of the elbow. The dress is piped on all seams, and it closes down the back with hooks and eyes. The front of the dress is pleated at an angle down the front towards a center pleat. One interesting note on this dress is that all the inside seams are not flat felled, but show and rub against the stays. On a usual dress or gown of the period, the seams would have been towards the outside on the lining and the seams on the outside would have been towards the inside.

1. Christiana Holmes Tillson, *A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois* (Chicago: R.R. Donnelley and Sons, 1919. Full text available at http://books.google.com/books?id=V7dHAAAAIAAJ), 35.
2. Judy M. Johnson, *French Fashion Plates of the Romantic Era in Full Color: 120 Plates from the "Petit Courrier Des Dames," 1830-34* (New York: Dover Publications, 1991).
3. *The Workwoman's Guide* (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1840. Full text available at http://books.google.com/books?id=JCsBAAAAQAAJ), Plate 15, figure 5.
4. Ibid., 226.
5. Ibid., Plate 14, figure 19.
6. Ibid., 111.
7. Lucy Johnston, *Nineteenth-Century Fashion in Detail* (London: V&A Publications, 2005), 80-81.
8. *The Workwoman's Guide*, Plate 14, figure 26.
9. Ibid., 113.
10. Ibid., Plate 13, figure 36; description on page 103.
11. Ibid., Plate 14, figures 24-25; description on page 112.
12. Ibid.
13. Johnston, 50.
14. Ibid., 104.

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Johnson, Judy M. *French Fashion Plates of the Romantic Era in Full Color: 120 Plates from the "Petit Courrier Des Dames," 1830-34.* New York: Dover Publications, 1991.

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The Workwoman's Guide. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1840. Full text available at http://books.google.com/books?id=JCsBAAAAQAAJ.

In Their Own Words...:

"THE KANSAS PRAIRIE, OR, EIGHT DAYS ON THE PLAINS"

by Isaac Moffat

Edited by Tim Talbott

[Editor's note—This is the second in a two-part series featuring excerpts from Isaac Moffat's narrative. For Part I, see issue 2008 Vol. XXIX, No. 1.]

This account appeared as an article in the May, 1937 (vol. 6, no. 2) issue of the Kansas Historical Quarterly.

Change a few place names and Moffat's description of travel in Kansas Territory in 1859 could just about pass for one describing rural Pennsylvania in 1759, or Illinois and Indiana in 1839. Moffat's writing style is typical of these types of accounts, but offers a rich description of the inhabitants he meets and the interiors of their homes. He experiences a prairie fire, gets a look at Santa Fe Trail traders, describes the roads, and offers an excellent overview of accommodations for frontier travelers ranging from a real hotel in Westport (Kansas City, Missouri) to sleeping on the floor or sharing beds in the "back country" of Kansas Territory. This account will be a useful tool for providing our interpreters at Mahaffie Stagecoach Stop and Farm Historic Site in Olathe, Kansas with an understanding of the range of accommodations and conditions encountered by travelers in rural and frontier America. The original requires some twenty full pages of text but it can be viewed on-line at: http://www.kancoll.org/khq/1937/37_2_moffat.htm

Chapter 3rd

Third day on the Plains:-Arise this morning shortly after daylight,-and scrawl a few lines before breakfast, Breakfast I said! -well, I'll not cavil about terms,-I'll call it so,--but it does not come up to the standard of the supper!, true we have some white butter, churned alongside the stove, while the kettle is boiling, but then we have no milk!-so the change is not for the better; I shall in future say little more on the score of food,-until some remarkable change for the better takes place,-I dislike this sameness in description,-as much as I do in actual practice, and as meals in general are not objects of primary importance with me, I should not have devoted so much time in talking about them if I could have given an idea of the domestic habits of the settlers in this country in any other way...

...At Canton we were advised to make for the house of Tyler ... towards sunset we arrive at the house mentioned, and congratulate ourselves on the appearance of the place,-although our last nights experience should have forbid us trusting again to outside show.

I alight and make enquiry; but alas!-our anticipations meet with a severe check, when we are informed that they cannot accommodate us,-as Mr. Tyler has just died; "-here is a dilemma,- of slight consequence perhaps in a town, or in a thickly settled country, but here on the open Prairie!-the sun just going down,- and no other house for fourteen miles!-several sloughs to be passed, -also a creek (Deer Creek),-no moon!-the darkness so great that we can scarcely see the road,-and that only by occasionally getting out,-and reconnoitering!-however the horses eyesight is stronger than ours, and by dint of perseverance we thread our way through that most difficult part in a dark night, the timber, skirting a creek; arrive at the bank of the stream,-we examine the steep and crooked road as best we can, plunge forward into the ford; and mount the opposite bank!-the whole proceeding very much like a leap in the dark!-through the timber on the south bank with some trouble; then out on the plain once more and all is safe!

Chapter 4th

Fourth day on the plains-- ...After spending an hour with these deserving people [who cared for George] we strike out over the plain for Iola...about ten o'clock we pull up alongside a small low log cabin, encircled by a worm fence; heaps of logs and brushwood are lying about in every direction; -a small patch of corn extends from the rear of the cabin to the timber of Deer Creek, [14] -the cabin is very small,-but firmly built and close,-with two window frames about two feet square, the whole building being about the size of a moderate room; the noise of our waggon brought the "Monarch of a Shed" to the threshold, I am introduced by my friend Martin to Dr.

Laeder, of Deer Creek, Allen Co., Kansas; this gentleman, (for he is a gentleman,-not withstanding his unshaven beard, his blue blanket coat, and his general hoosier like appearance) attended George in his short sickness and I feel certain did all that human skill could …

I push forward for Iola at which place we arrive for dinner. This little town which has sprung up within six months has now several neat frame houses,-ranged in perfect lines,-and carpenters are busy putting up others, there are two square buildings, each about sixteen feet in diameter, on opposite sides of the main street (that is to be) and dignified by a sign over the threshold "Store,"-one of these owned by the person at whose house we dine, is also the Post office,-the merchandise in this establishment might fill a waggon,-and comprises a small lot of groceries and some common dry goods, chiefly cotton fabrics; -the opposition store appeared pretty well used up,-for I could discern no other articles of commerce than six bags of coarse salt, half a barrel of the vilest whiskey,-six boxes of sardines, and a chunk of tobacco! Dinner dispatched we are again en route for Cofachicque and Humboldt…

…On our way from Cofachique to Humboldt a distance of six miles; -we have the rare pleasure of witnessing that sublime, and grand spectacle, The Prairie on Fire!

Immediately on leaving Cofachique we are met by clouds of smoke,-which betoken an extensive fire in front of us, the wind is blowing from the south, and right in our faces, in a few minutes the clouds, of smoke become more dense, and roll closer, and closer to the ground, the roaring and crackling sound of the fire, may be distinguished; there is no escape!-but we are relieved from fear of actual danger from the fact that we are on the road-and the grass is all worn off the track,-so that there is nothing inflammable under the horses feet, the smoke now becomes suffocating like that from burning straw,-the warmth may be plainly felt, though no fire can be seen through the heavy rolling cloud of smoke which is wafted past us,-louder and plainer is heard the roaring and crack ling element!-the smoke is lifted from the Earth by the wind, and we behold the entire Prairie on fire from East to West,-in a line of more than a mile in width!-the flaming tide is now upon us!-we force the horses into a brisk trot,-and amidst a shower of cinders flying past us; and with our hands carefully covering our eyes, we pass through the scorching blaze,-in safety!

The danger over, we turn round to admire this great destroyer of the Prairie!-this devastating tide, which spares nothing within its reach! . . . The Prairie a few minutes before, so green, fertile, and velvetry in appearance,-is now a charred and blackened desert; not a vestige of what it was,-is left to tell of its once lovely crests and slopes!-the Prairie flowers . . . are now no more! all is black! desolate, and dreary!-and must remain so, until the balmy breath of Spring!-and the warm rains again call forth . . . . the green blade, and the gay flowers . . .

We are now at Humboldt, [17] the Capital of Allen County, and about one hundred and thirty miles by the windings of our road from Kansas City; it is situated near the banks of the Neosho River, on a level plain, and overlooks towards the south, a consider able tract of country of a more undulating character than that over which we have passed for the last fourteen miles; it is decidedly the most stylish town of any on the route, with streets properly laid out, stores built in City Style,-and boasts a church!-and a creditable looking Court-house,-there are also two excellent steam saw mills on the Neosho,-at one of which, that of Mr. Thurston, I find Genl. McKee, [18] a fine looking gentleman, now suffering from chills and fever,-that old and constant scourge.-my business finished with the Genl., he introduces me to Mr. Mitchell, and the other gentlemen of the surveyors camp, now pitched on the Neosho, -near the mills.

They have just closed the labours of the day, the ox team has come in, and the oxen turned loose to graze, the compass man is returning with that invaluable instrument on his shoulder;-on an old bench, one is mixing up some of the everlasting Biscuit, while slices of salt pork are in the skillet ready for the fire!-another is washing out the underclothing,-samples of his work are hanging on lines between the trees,-and every thing looks romantic!-but stay!-we enter the Tent,-and there,-stretched on the ground, with a blanket and an India Rubber sheet beneath them,-are two robust framed men of some thirty years, lying as helpless as infants, -from chills!-a fate the whole party with the exception of one member, have equally shared;-pale,-haggard, and careworn, they look the picture of distress.

Sickness is not confined to the Human family, alone, in this section,-the cows are dying daily from what is here called the Spanish fever,-said to have been contracted by the native cows, from a drove of Texas cattle that lately passed through Humboldt; the inhabitants are consequently deprived of milk...

Well this day has come at last!-the looked for day [when George's body is exhumed] ...we arrive in sight of the little clump of trees that mark the spot ...we have taken the case out of the wagon ...and we commence our work; -I strip off every article of superfluous clothing,-the case is near the grave,-my carpet bag is open, and the necessary tools laid out,-one has already cut up a quantity of the rails to make a fire for the soldering bolt,-and to melt the cement for the case,-another is cutting away the grass around the spot where the fire is to be kindled,-to prevent another conflagration of the Prairie; two of the young men are digging open the grave, while I am busy opening the case previous to cementing its joints,-now the massive leaden coffin is laid near the excavation on the wind ward side; -I have finished the cement, and am now scraping the joint around the coffin lid, preparatory to soldering the same...

We accomplished our work in about three hours, the outer case now rendered air tight,-is placed in the waggon,

Chapter 6th

...we commence our homeward march...The house at which we are now staying is the largest we have met with since leaving Westport; it is two stories in height, with a superfluity of windows, and is a strong frame tenement; there is a large farm attached to it,-and the first garden we have met in the territory;-the family are in comfortable circumstances,-have only resided here a year or two, and are from Indiana; their name is Butler; Our host has passed the meridian of life and is suffering from the everlasting chills; his wife (a second wife) is a very pretty and respectable person,-and their habits are those of well to do farmers who have been raised in good Society.

I feel more at home here than I have done since I came on the plains. They are preparing supper in a large and cleanly kitchen while our host is shooting some chickens for the morning's breakfast.

The first table for a week where decency and decorum has presided;-the board well provided with everything that can be desired in a farm house, coffee, milk, sugar, good Biscuits, and preserves, with cleanliness for a relish!-I need not say I enjoyed myself; Happy indeed for Kansas the day, when she can count such homes as this is by the thousand.

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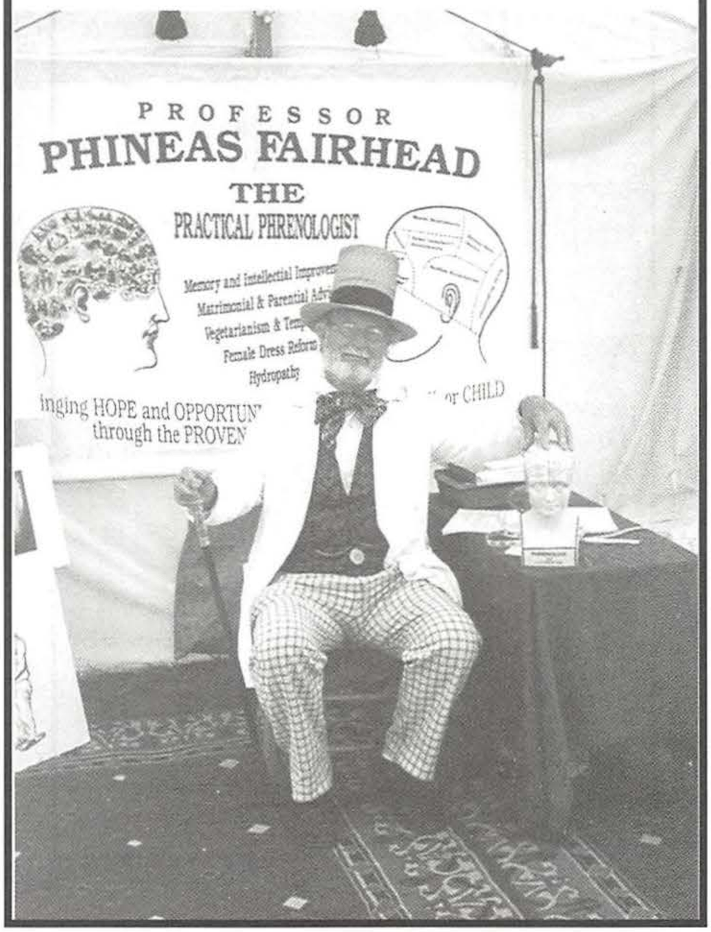

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In conversation with Butler who by the way is a very intelligent man,-he informs me that although accustomed to large crops of corn &c in Indiana, his last year's crop surprised him,-it was beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Chapter 7th

Seventh day on the plains:---- ...On our way to Marysville I am amused by a practical demonstration of the wonderful intelligence of that valuable animal the shepherd dog!-on the gently rolling land over which we are passing there are a number of oxen grazing,-a man on horseback is instructing the dog to collect such of them as belong to his master, which feat he proceeds to accomplish with wonderful precision; singling out from the number only those desired, gathering them into groups and as each one is brought to a certain point, the quick eye of the dog is directed to his master for approval, and for further orders; and when all are collected, a wave of the master's hand, and the dog is marching them in the direction indicated for the village,-ever watchful that none of the drove stray away from the main party,-and continually turning his intelligent eye on his master,--to read his wishes; thus the apparently difficult task is accomplished with precision and diligence,-without one particle of trouble on the part of the owner,-who never leaves his seat in the saddle.

...we quicken our pace somewhat to recross Blue River [21] before dusk, and just succeed in so doing; two miles yet to Cook's; the sun has gone down some time since, setting with a fearful glare! . . . the lightning is now visible around the horizon, and the distant thunder is heard with a dull roll; near a spring we pass a small party camping for the night,-they are at supper round a small fire, apparently at ease,-and perfectly unconcerned about the weather.-One mile more,-Cook's house visible in every flash!-but what strange sight is this?-through the darkness, each flash reveals to us a number of covered waggons,-the house is literally surrounded by them,-and see there are tents pitched on the ground!-it is a large train of emigrants for the interior,-the waggons are arranged in a circle, with their fronts to the center; their fires are burning brightly, they are cooking; their cattle are grazing near the tents, in great numbers,-and they are placing old quilts and other rags over the canvas covers, to ward off the heavy rain which has now commenced, but we are at the House!

This is a large party of emigrants,-they have made all their preparations for the dreadful night before them,-they have evidently travelled a long distance and are used to this mode of life, moving around quite contented and happy…

…We have for fellow lodgers, a middle aged man and woman belonging to the train,-with their sick child; they are a hard featured,-weather-beaten couple…

Chapter 8th

Eighth day on the plains;---- …We are now in sight of the Stone fenced Ranche, the plains round about it are moderately sloping, and are admirably adapted for grazing; all the cattle we noticed in the enclosure, on our out ward trip are now scattered over the prairie and what a sight! they are; their sleek spotted hides, and fat round limbs, would furnish a grand subject for the pencil of a Bonheur, as seen on their native lawns.

This is really a model farm of large extent,-the well-built wall of flag stone (set up without mortar and with as much regularity as a brick wall) which surrounds the entire farm, will endure for ages; and the crop of tall corn which is peeping over the fence is remark ably heavy; this farm may be taken as a sample of what Kansas will present as the country fills up…

The habit of smoking is here supreme male and female addicting themselves to it alike, in nearly every house I have visited the women smoked, indeed I have watched them making the biscuits and frying the meat, at the same time filling up a dirty smoke blackened pipe,-lighting it,-pushing down the coarse tobacco with their fingers,-and then sucking away at the short stem with all their might, while their clothing appeared to have had no connexion with the wash tub for at least two weeks; there is only one excuse I can make for these men and women, the prevalence of the chills among them makes them careless as to everything about personal appearance,-and the effect of the complaint on the system is to deprive them of energy and ambition, and causes them to consider everything they have to do, a trouble…

We are now nearing the Missouri line, the heavy timber forming a natural barrier to the plain, in a straight line from North to South,-we enter the splendid woodlands and take our last gaze at Kansas and her verdant lawns!-through the straggling outskirts and extensive orchards we re-enter Westport and make for its excellent Hotel; gazing on the beauties of nature in their pristine purity is delightful food for the mind!-but in a charming little town, and at the door of a comfortable house of entertainment I must be pardoned when I say that for the moment the animal propensity prevailed over the romantic! and I went through the necessary ablution to fit me for the dining room with alacrity.-Dinner was just over when I made my appearance, but towards the head of the table was gathered an abundance of good things, to which my man Dominique and myself had for a week been strangers,-and we sat down with a feeling of evident satisfaction… we came to the pastry (which I never saw excelled not even at the St. Nicholas!),-we pay our respects to the dainties, thoughts of the leaden biscuits of the Osage!-occasionally intruding themselves,-and after satisfying ourselves that we had in nowise slighted the good dames preparations and were thinking of retiring… Westport is indeed a very neat little village having a large Hotel, two or three churches, several good stores,-and is well laid out, and derives great support from the Santa Fe merchants who purchase nearly all their waggons here;-one wheelwright informs me that there were nearly eight hundred waggons sold in the village this season,-as this is the starting point of the Santa Fe traders; the trade holds good from April to September.

On the road from Westport to Kansas City,-which is beautiful in dry weather, I notice many very fine residences surrounded by handsome grounds, and as we proceed we are met by a long train of Santa Fe traders who have been to Kansas City for their goods; and are now outward bound,-the drivers are rather a hard looking set of fellows; and the long Bowie Knives dangling from their girdles do not add anything to their beauty.

We are now overtaken by a party of Indians mounted on fine wiry ponies,-who are coming in from the plains, they pass on in their usual sullen mood; They are drest out in a fanciful manner, and each one has his Rifle slung over his shoulder, and is otherwise decorated with ornaments.

The road is now one scene of animation and bustle,-heavily loaded Ox teams are leaving for the interior,-neighbouring settlers are passing home with supplies,-residents taking their afternoon drive,-Farmers and their wives on horseback are carrying home some light articles of dry-goods or clothing,-and all is Life!-The houses touch one another,-Stores may be counted by the dozen,- carpenters are busy in all directions, the Farriers are busy at work shoeing the horses of the traders,-the road is filled with all classes of vehicles, meat shops, and Lager-beer Saloons meet you on either side,-a party of Germans are dancing on the green to the music of an Excellent Band!-in short,-I am in the World again!-and in Kansas City!

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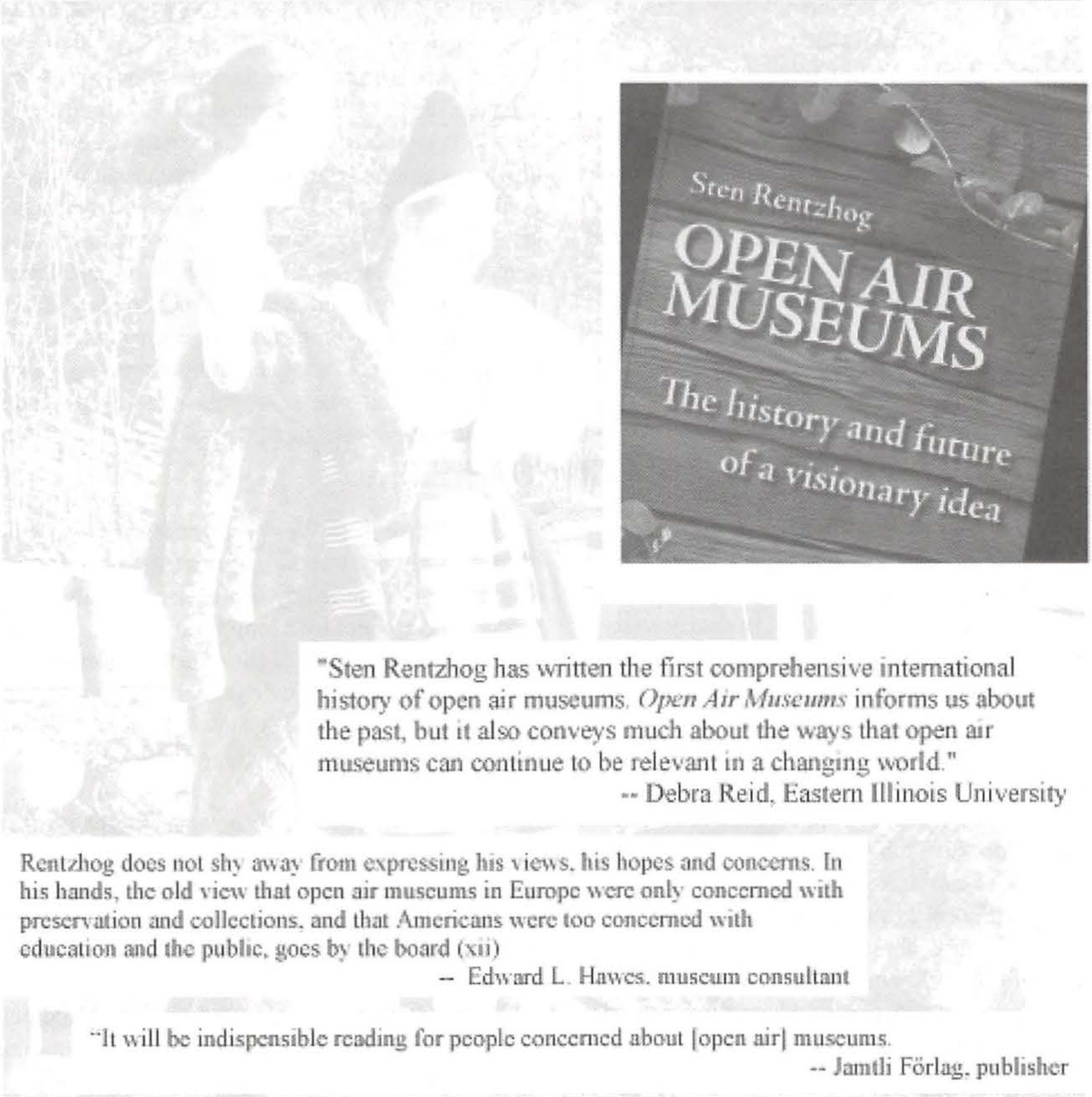

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INTRODUCING YOUR SITE TO CASUAL PARK VISITORS

BY PATRICK T. JOHNSTON

When I accepted a historical interpreter position based at the impressive former mansion of Robert and Page Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, I fully expected to be swamped with curious museum-goers. After all, the house museum occupied a prominent location at the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area's most visited park, Wildwood Preserve. What's more, the Metroparks Historical Programs Department offered free, guided tours of the home five days a week.

Current view

To my surprise, the first few months on the job I watched helplessly as the vast majority of visitors strolled casually past the impressive two-story pillared front portico without even a glance toward the large, paneled, Georgian Colonial front door. Visitors to the park were not to be blamed for seemingly ignoring this architectural and historical gem. For nearly 80 years the Metroparks of the Toledo Area focused almost exclusively on preserving and interpreting the region's natural areas. Clearly they had done a great job as thousands of visitors traversed the trails and enjoyed the great outdoors daily in their 11 area Metroparks. Only in the last decade did the district begin to turn its attention to the area's rich historical heritage. My challenge was to find a way to introduce the site's impressive history to the tens of thousands of people coming to the park for a natural experience. Over the past two years I have directed my energy towards capturing this unsuspecting, untapped reservoir of potential visitors. This article recounts some of the strategies I employed and others that are in the works to attract visitors to one of the most significant and unquestionably most impressive historic sites in Northwest Ohio. The key to our approach was to show our visitors that this seemingly familiar place still held secrets for them to discover and that the human history of the park enhanced its natural beauty and significance. I believe our experiences will benefit any readers who operate a large historic area or house museum.

To increase attendance, the first order of business was to fully understand the site we were blessed with. Because our history department was less than a decade old and the home itself had only been part of the department's stable of sites for about a year, most of the research on its history was yet to be undertaken. Luckily, the Manor House at Wildwood Metropark provided two great advantages from a research perspective. The first was that it was relatively young in comparison to other historical sites; the home is only 70 years old. The second advantage in researching this site lay in the fact that the former owners turned out to be incredibly interesting people who offered countless avenues of interpretation that promised to appeal to a wide variety of visitors.

Originally called Stranleigh, the home and estate were owned by Robert and Page Stranahan. Known as R.A., Stranahan made his fortune in the automotive industry founding Champion Spark Plug Company with his brother Frank. The brothers incorporated their business in Boston in 1908, and proceeded to lose $20,000 over the next two years. Following a promising meeting with the owner of the Willys-Overland Company, R.A. convinced his brother to relocate the struggling business to Toledo. In 1912, the 26-year-old entrepreneur hooked the industry's largest fish, becoming the exclusive spark plug supplier for Ford. Amazingly, in just four years in Toledo, Stranahan transformed a struggling company into the world's number one spark plug manufacturer. During his 44-year tenure as president, Champion Spark Plug Company dominated the field and brought incredible wealth to the Stranahan family and Northwest Ohio.

Courtesy of the *Toledo Blade*

From left to right: Page Stranahan, R.A. Stranahan, and their son Frank Stranahan (the golfer and body-builder).

Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s, R.A. and his wife Page acquired over 700 acres of continuous property off Central Avenue in Toledo. Between 1936 and 1938, some 100 local workers turned the property into one of the pre-eminent homes and entertaining venues in the state. The family home (Manor House) stretched over 32,000 square feet and included an elevator, bar, shooting gallery, spacious guest quarters, and antique European chandeliers and wall coverings. The extensive grounds were used for horse-riding and fox hunts, and featured a separate ball room, indoor riding arena, a 25-by-75 foot in-ground swimming pool, trampoline, nine-hole putting green, and a clay tennis court.

Given R.A. Stranahan's wealth and influence, I was surprised to find that he was not even the most famous member of his own family. That honor went to his youngest son. Frank Stranahan, named after his uncle, was one of the world's most famous athletes of the 1940s and 1950s. Frank gained worldwide recognition as a golfer when he nearly won the Masters Tournament as an amateur in 1947. In the end, he tied for second with his instructor, none other than golf legend Byron Nelson. This finish remains the best ever for an amateur in that prestigious tournament. Later that year, Frank finished second in the British Open, again competing as an amateur. World famous by this time, the heir to the Champion fortune was named the most eligible bachelor in America in 1948.

As my research on the history of Stranleigh progressed, I was delighted to find so many interesting facets to this one family's history. From R.A.'s business ventures, to Frank's athletic feats, to their daughter Barbara's work with the Billy Graham Crusades, everywhere I looked I discovered more and more interesting topics. With a graduate degree in history, I knew how to ferret out this information in the archives and local historical collections, but with over five years of experience in the public history field I also knew that our visitors would not settle for simply being told dates and impressive statistics. I had to find a way to get to know the history on a more personal level.

Because the era of Stranleigh was so recent in historical terms, I was fortunate to be able to use living sources to gather information on the site. As soon as we were able to locate them, I began conducting oral history interviews with people who worked at the house or visited the estate while the Stranahan family lived there. We gathered valuable information

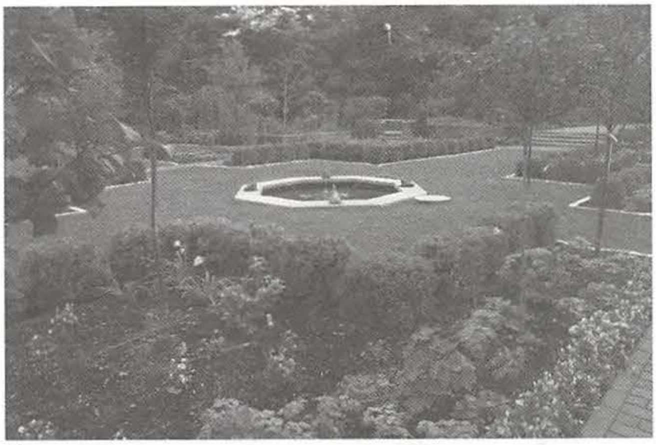
Courtesy of the *Toledo Blade*

The aquarama party was a party held at the house when it was a residence.

from maids, gardeners, close friends of the family, and other willing participants in our research initiative. The interviews were recorded, and some of the subjects even donated photographs that were taken when the property was still a residence. These stories and images brought the site to life in a way that no traditional research ever could. We learned how the home and estate operated on a daily level, and became acquainted with the historical characters that lived and worked at the estate.

Armed with a cache of historical research and impelling personal stories, I set into action a plan to entice the parks' visitors into exploring the site's historical features while also enjoying its natural offerings. New tours took our guides out of the home and into the park setting. The first was an Estate Tour that explained how the extensive grounds contributed to the Stranahan's entertaining activities. Visitors were taken to areas normally off-limits to the public including the pool cabanas, limousine garage, and horse stables. These were buildings our visitors walked by every day, yet had no idea they were historic structures. Even features of the estate that no longer existed, like the riding arena, ball room, putting green, and swimming pool were brought to life through photographs donated during the oral history interviews.

A second outdoor tour, the Beams and Bulbs Tour, focused on the architectural features of the home and its formal garden. Ironically, two months before I began working for the Metroparks, we were lucky to have a police chase end at the park when a man crashed his vehicle through a brick wall and steps in the home's formal garden. The reason this was a lucky occurrence is because in looking into repairing the wall, we discovered the garden was originally designed by Ellen Biddle Shipman, a pioneering woman in landscape architecture. During her career, Shipman designed gardens for the likes of the Rockefellers, DuPonts, Fords, Vanderbilts, and, of course, the Stranahans. Unfortunately, of her nearly 700 gardens, few remained in their original condition. In the end we decided to not only repair the wall that had been damaged, but with a generous grant from the Carson family, we also restored the garden to its original glory. The garden is now fully restored, and is one of fewer than five original Shipman gardens remaining in the country. We believe ours is the only one visitors can access free of charge.



Current view

While these tours educated the public who chose to participate in them, they also reached a segment of visitors who were not even on tour. Casual visitors who came to the park to walk the trails could not help but notice 30 to 40 people walking by on a tour. The Estate Tour alone lasted an hour and a half and covered nearly a mile of the most public areas of the park. People not on tour often tagged along for a period of time and later came to the house to get information about our tours. What's more, when our visitors came back with friends and family to walk the trails on later visits, they could not help but point out to their companions the historical features and information learned on tour. Finally, while the garden was being restored we posted informative signs to keep the public abreast of the changes to the park. These signs noted that the garden was being restored to its original condition, and curious walkers came to the house for more detailed information. In these ways, the simple acts of taking our guides out of the home and posting brief information about construction in the park multiplied our visitation to the home itself.

In addition to the many visitors who came to Wildwood Metropark for a natural experience, there was also a segment of visitors who came for cultural programs. It was imperative that we appeal to this group of repeat visitors. For over 30 years, the Manor House has been decorated for the holidays by different groups of volunteers. Annually, during the first full week of December, 10 to 15 thousand visitors descend on the home to enjoy the festive open house. Shockingly, the majority of these visitors did not know that the house was open any other time of the year. To capture this audience and bring them back to learn the history of the site, we created flyers that promoted our various tours and educated our volunteers on how to answer questions about the history of the home and our program opportunities. In addition, we created temporary, removable story board displays that featured historic photos of the home and estate. These exhibits are now displayed throughout the house during other cultural events and times when the home is rented for private functions. The images tap visitors' curiosity; most ask questions about them, allowing us to promote our various historical tours. As a perk to renters, we also offer complimentary tours of the home during their events.

Adding new tours and targeting existing visitors helped to increase the public's awareness of the unique history of Stranleigh, but there is still work to be done to truly promote our site. Currently I am working to develop an outdoor, self-guided walking tour of some of the more interesting areas of the estate. This tour should be completed in 2009 and will include interpretive plaques that provide text and photos to capture visitors' attention. With a total of 10 stops, the tour will introduce park walkers to the estate's horse stables, riding arena, tennis courts, limousine garage, and other features located outside

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the mansion itself. As we conduct more oral history interviews, the interpretive plaques will include brief recordings that visitors can play to hear actual stories about the estate from the people who lived here. These outdoor interpretive plaques should attract the attention of casual park visitors who may not know anything about the history of the site and encourage them to follow the self-guided tour and then make their way to the house itself.

Another project in the works to spread the word about the Manor House is to update our park website. In the months ahead, we will be posting some of the historical research we have done over the past couple of years and adding photographs of what the site looked like in the past. Eventually, I plan to include a virtual tour of select rooms in the home as well. Utilizing the Internet should reach a younger audience and pique their curiosity enough to make the trip to the home itself.

Every historic site faces certain common challenges in the ongoing battle to bring visitors to our venues. By using a variety of tactics, it is possible to attract a diverse section of the population. The beauty of history is that if we research a topic long enough and understands the intended audience, we should be able to make any site appeal to any visitor.

Patrick T. Johnston is a historian/interpreter for Metroparks of the Toledo Area and focuses on Depression Era history and the Underground Railroad. He received his Master's degree in History from the University of Kentucky in 2006, and a Bachelor's degree in Journalism from Bowling Green State University in 2001. Patrick previously worked in the public history and museum fields at Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill and for the National Park Service at Wright Brothers National Memorial. He has had articles published in the Historical Journal of Massachusetts, Northwest Ohio Quarterly, In Toledo Magazine, Metroparks Magazine, *and various newspapers.*

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In Their Own Words...:

“Farm Girl’s Diary 1892-93”

by Ellen Gertrude Harman

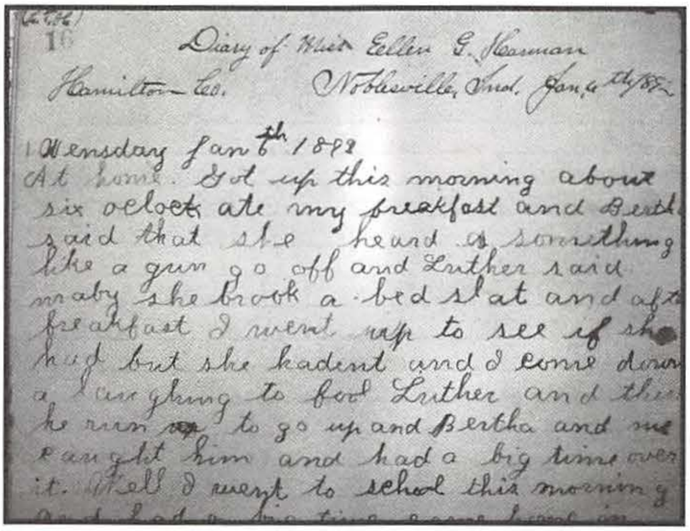
Transcribed and Edited by Megan Pitzer

Ellen Gertrude Harman was an 11-year-old girl growing up on the family farm northwest of Noblesville, Indiana. Information about Ellen and her family is scant. If you have any information about Ellen or know of her other diaries, please contact the Rural History Project at www.ruralhistoryproject.org.

The diary is held in the Conner Prairie Archives, in Fishers, Indiana. It diary was transcribed by Megan Pitzer, a former youth interpreter at Conner Prairie Museum. Except where changes were made for clarity, original spelling and punctuation were maintained.

Diary of Miss Ellen Gertrude Harman
Noblesville, Indiana January 6, 1892

Wensday Jan 6th 1892
At home. Got up this morning about six oclock ate my breakfast and Bertha said she heard something like a gun go off and Luther said maby she brook [broke] a bed slat and after breakfast I went up to see if she had but she hadnt and I some down a laughing to fool Luther and then he run to go up and Bertha and me caught him and had a big time over it. Well I went to school this morning and had a big time came home in the evening and cut scraps out for my scrap book and ate my supper and it struck eight oclock and I must go to bed.



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Diary of Miss Ellen G. Harman
Hamilton Co. Noblesville, Ind. Jan 6th/92

Wensday Jan 6th 1892
At home. Got up this morning about
six oclock ate my breakfast and Berth
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breakfast I went up to see if sh
had but she hadent and I come dow
a laughing to fool Luther and the
he run ~~up~~ to go up and Bertha and me
caught him and had a big time over
it. Well I went to school this morning

Jan 7th Thursday
Got up this morning and it was real cold Luther took me to school this morning and in the evening I rode home with the teacher to our gate it was so cold that we put the comfort our faces coming home I at my supper and Bertha and Luther and me pasted scraps in our scrap books. It is getting pretty late and I must quit.

Fryday Jan 8th 1892
Got up this morning real late and Bertha took me to school and in the after noon spelled and said pieces I rode home with my teacher Luther got Berthas letters and we had a big time getting them and Luther ran upstairs and I ran after him and fell down stairs and hurt my hip so that I can hardly walk. I hadnt had my supper yet I guess I will get some

Sat 9
Bertha and I got up real late and had to eat our breakfast by ourselves. Papa and Luther went to meeting and we stayed at home. Bert and me stayed in the parlor and cut up a long time and then went and ate our suppers in the kitchen Bert helped Lute paste in scraps. Well I guess that is all for this time

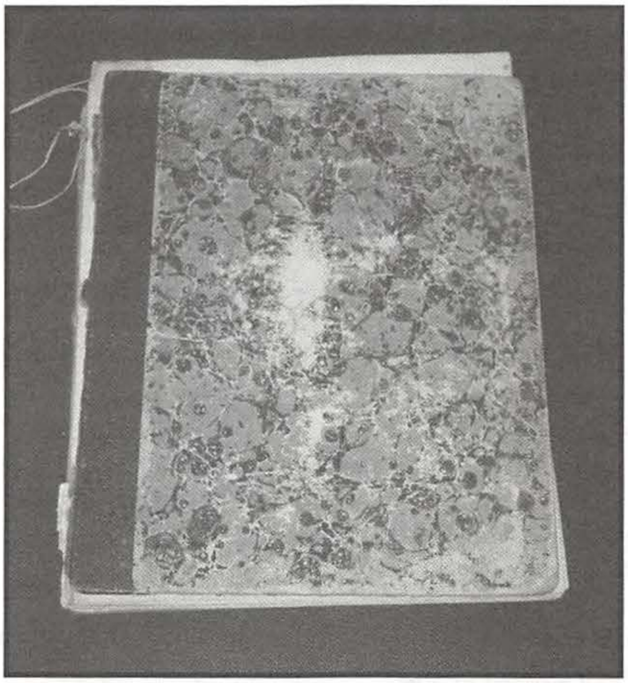
Sunday 10
Got up about 7 oclock I wrote 3 letters today to my playmates at B.C. I make some doll dresses for Berthas black doll and took a lesson in shorthhand Bertha and me ate our suppers in the kitchen this evening. Well that is all for this time.

Jan 12
I got up at seven oclock this morning walked to school this morning and Miss Mckinsey came home with me and we had a bog time playing on the organ. Well that is all

Wensday 13
Got up this morning as usual and B.[*Bertha, Ellen’s older sister*] took Mrs. Mckinsey and me to school we played fox and geese had to walk home in the snow Well that is all Good by Wensday

Thursday 14
My teacher is sick and there wont be any school til Mon.

I hitched my sled on the hind of the wagon when they was hauling gravel [*farmers and other citizens often supplied or hauled gravel for road in lieu of paying a road tax*]. We cut out scraps this evening I heard some little chickens hollowing out at the barn and I went out there and there was two little chickens



Fryday 15

I cut out some dolls out of wood for Bertha. And this after noon I baked some little cakes and old Bill [a family horse] kicked Rover [*Ellen's dog*] and we thought he would die but he didn't. Pap got me a new pair of shoes today

Sat 16

I went to Sabbath school this morning and went up to Shafers in the afternoon and we slid down the hill and had a good time. Ha Ha

Sun 17

This fore noon I got ready to go to Mr Priddy I went in the afternoon and slid down the banks in to the river the river was frooz up and I scated some of the time

Monday 18

I got up about half past 7 O. and Luther hitched up the mud boat and we and Buff (cousin) and went past Hubers and got Carrie and Frank and went over to the creek Bertha off the mud boat to

Tuesday 19

This A.M. I worked some examples on the bord and in the P.M. Buff and me went down to the shop where Joe and Luther was this evening I run a pin in my elbo there wont be no school till mon

Wensday 20

This morning as I was coming down stairs I run a tack in my foot. Papa sold old Bill today and in the afternoon I hitched my sled onto the mud boat where they was hawling fodder. Bertha ironed this after noon B. and me went down to the hop where Papa was making a sled and Mama came out and said supper was ready and we went to the house After Luther and Bertha washed the dishes and as I was setting on my high chair I fell into the slop bucket. Somebody brook my sled today

Thursday 21

I drawed part of S.A. (South America?) this A.M. and this P.M. Papa, Mama and Luther went to town in the sled and Papa got him a new suit of clothes and Mama got me 2 dresses and while they was gone Bertha and me cracked nuts and talked ?

Fryday 22

Mr Andersson came over about 10:00 and in the evening Johnie and George Teter came down and after a while Susie and Jake came we measured our hights and I was 4 ft 4 ½ in. We had a nice time this evening

Sat 23

I went to meeting in Jakes bobsled. This P.M. Jake, Bertha and Luther drove behind Jake and Susie went home and Luther, Bertha and me road home in the buggie and Johnie and George stayed they came back after bit Papa got some sleigh bells this evening

Sun 24

This morning I got up about 9 oclock and Clara, Johnie George Bertha Luther and I went riding in Papas bobsled we went clear to Sisro [Cicero] and back. This P.M. I went down to Shafers and there was all of the Kendales Clara pulled all of us on the sleds. When I came home Papa and Mama was going over to Wheelers. John and George went away the P.M.

Mon 25

Mama washed today and I played with my dolls and in the after noon I played about in the house and In the evening we had cottage prayer meeting here.

Tuesday 26

This fore noon I worked a part of a doll skirt and this after noon I worked some more on my doll skirt and I took my sled out in the orchard and the snow was hard and dident break in and I had a big time.

Wensday 27

At home got up and there was a big fog or frost it was a cold morning I sewed on my doll dres and then went with Luther to hall foder [fodder] we caught one mouse and I tromped the foder we put on eight shocks. This P.M. Rover and me went out in the field and Rover (our dog) caught hold of my coat and rolled me over in the snow about four times and then I came to the house.

Thursday 28
I sewed on my doll dress and played around and in the afternoon I gathered the eggs and Bertha and me took a big walk all around and down to the shop to visit Lute Papa went to Indianoplis this afternoon

Fryday 29
It is a warm day and Rover and me went out to the farm and played in the hay and foder Luther and me hauled a load of fodder to the cows and took a load home In the afternoon Rover and me went out to the barn and we could run from one end of the barn the other Rover and me was pulling a corn stalk on the barn bridge and Rover fell off We broke Susie [Luther's colt]into the wagon that is all

Saturday 30
Bertha and me stayed at home and Joe staid with us Sister Diltz came home with mama and Luther I went out to the barn and romped around and then came in

Sunday 31
I got up so late that I thought Priddys would come before I got up and I went out where Luther was going to haul foder and I seen them coming and I ran to meet we came to the house and played with my dolls and dishes and then went out to the barn and went out in the orchard and got on the load of fodder and rode to the house I walked we play old grand mamy this after noon (yes and we played blind fold in the PM) and had a big time
[February 1892]
Monday 1st
Well there is school at last and I went to school this week is exzaminaton week (and I will have to study hard) came home this evening and Besses leg was hirt

Tuesday 2nd
Went to school today and walked home in the evening and had a big time

Wensday 3rd
Today is examination in Arithemitic, Writeing, and Spelling Bertha came after me in the evening and the boys throwed snow balls at the top of our buggie. Papa came home today from Indianapolis

Thursday 4th
Went to school today and had a big time and Gracie Weaver cam home with me in the evening and we ate supper on my dishes It snowed in the night and everything looked so nice

Fryday 5th
Mama took us to school this morning and at school we snow balled each other and I got my face washed we said pieces in the after noon I have to say pieces next Fryday

Saturday 6th
They went to sabbath school and B. and me stayed at home Went up to Shafers in the afternoon and as I was comeing home I losed my doll hood I took my doll with me Luther got me chewing gum this evening.

Sundy 7th
At home Papa and me got down the sugar watter bucket down and took them down to a puddle of watter and soaked them and Papa taped sugar trees [*Maple trees from which sap was tapped and boiled down to syrup or sugar*] I gathered the eggs this evening and as I was gathering some eggs on the straw stack I fell through in to the inside and all of the eggs on top of my head We boiled the sugar watter down to night

Monday 8th
We had pan cakes for breakfast I rode to school today and had a big time.

Tuesday 9th
Walked to school and walked home in the evening. Dora Venable said that her and her brother was coming over to our house but they dident

Thursday 11th
I ache all over and my bones are sore and mama and papa wanted me to stay home from school but I didn't want to

Fryday 12
Papa took me to school and in the afternoon we said pieces I said one about princes frizz Roy Venable and Flora Kreag were superintendent & secrtary

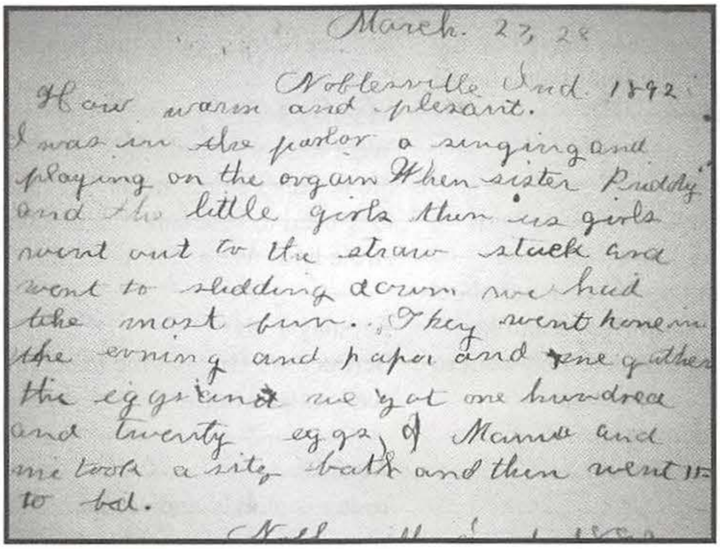
Saturday 13
Bertha and me stayed at home and Joe stayed with us In the afternoon Luther, Bertha and me went to town an as we went past Brags we seen a donkey loose in the road and I looked out back of us and in the north it was as red as blood luther said it was the Aurora Borealis Bertha got a valentine

Sunday 14
It rained all day and I helped papa hall brick and sand for Luther to make a burner to boil sugar water I made a coat for Rosy my doll

Monday 15th
Mama took me to school and the teacher gave out our reports and I was on the Honor Rool and star in my class.

Wensday 17
Wensday went to school and had a big time came home in the evening

Thurday
Papa took me to school and Bertha came after me and Frank and Carrie Hubert road with us Carrie got her foot fast in the wheel and old lady started up and I looked for her leg to be brook as we was coming in at gate we met Luther and we hauled [?] to the barn



March. 23, 28

Noblesville Ind. 1892
How warm and pleasant.
I was in the parlor a singing and playing on the organ When sister Ruddy and the little girls then us girls went out to the straw stack and went to sliding down we had the most fun. They went home in the evning and papa and ~~me~~ gather the eggs and we got one hundred and twenty eggs, & Mama and me took a sitz bath and then went to bed.

Friday
Papa took me to school and we said pieces all day lone for Washingtons birthday Bertha came after me

Saturday. 20
Perchie and me stayed at home and had a big time and after dinner Rover and me had a romp.

Sunday 21rst
Got up about seven oclock This forenoon I went out to the farm and I thought I would put up a swing in the barn I got my foot fast in the rope and there I hung and I strained my hip and I thought I couldn't walk but I could

Monday 22nd
Today is Washingtons birth-day and we partied and read pieces about Washington this evening we went to the entertanment. I went up behind the curtain and Mama put on my white dress and I went on the other side and there was two colored men they played us a tune on the banjo and I said my piece and us girls sang our song hailing Columbia, gem of the ocean and the very last thing we had two tableau and turned the red lights on.

Tuesday 23rd
Got up at five minutes of Seven Walked to school and we had a big time Laura Weaver hirt my back so I could not hardly walk home I made some paper dolls in [?] and sett them down on the floor

Wensday 24th
Mama took me to school to day Came home and part of the old fence was torn away and a wagon load of rock was in the old well.

Thursday 25th
Walked to school and came home in the evening and they had put another load of rock in the well. Bertha and I went down to the shop and met Luther and Joe a comeing home from town we went on down and got to playing with the lawn burner She would light it and I would put it out.

Fryday 26th
Mama was going to town and she took me on to school Clara was going right along apast our gate and we let her ride we said pieces in the after noon and Jon and Hiram Fot came over and Hiram plaid on his banjo On the way home Clara carried my bag and put her copy book [books, similar to modern notebooks, in which students copied exercises, etc.] in it and she forgot it and I took it home with me.

Sat. 27th
I went to meeting to day and Mama and me went to sisters Diltzs after meeting Sister Shafer and Bro. Shafer went to I had a good dinner and I looked at some pitcures and run about and about six oclock Bert and Lut[her]. came after me mama and me went up to town and got me a new pair of fine shoes.

Sunday 28th
It rained all day to day and it slacked up in the after noon and Luther and me went up to shafers and on the way a going through the woods we caught a ground squirrel and I kep it and as we came back we got some Slippery elm [An herbal medicine, thought to help sore throats and upset stomachs, was made from the bark of a slippery elm tree. The bark was sometimes chewed directly off the tree.] and got a big wad in our mouths and we couldint hardly talk.

Monday 29th Walked to school to day and had a big time.

Tuesday 1st day of march
Today is election day and Papa took me to school we played black man I walked home in the evening.

Wensday 2nd
It is a pretty day and I went to school and we played black man, dare base chase the quaker and drown the duck. Came home in the evening and Bertha and me sit type

Thurs
A home it is a nice day and I walked to school and as quick as I got home Bertha and told each others fortunes and Luther came sick with the colic Bertha and me tickled each other and then Luther wanted me to get him some watter to put on his head then I went to bed.

Friday 4th
Another pretty day and I went to school we played so meny plays I cant name them we said pieces and spelled in the afternoon good bye

Saturday
I stayed at home and Bertha and me sung and played on the organ and hooped and hollowed when the folks came home we ate our dinner and had a big time

Sunday
Clara Shafer and her mother and the twins came up and Bertha and me nursed them until after dinner and then Clara and me went out to the barn and made speeches about our barns and then went down to the shop Bertha and Luther were there and we set and told riddles and then went to the house and made wax
P.S. Jim Jones came up in the fore noon and he had a sore throat.

Monday 7th
Went to school today and we played Black man, London Bridge and meny other plays walked home in the evening

Tuesday
Went to school and had a big time came home in the evening and carrie came home with me and we had a big time a playing with my play things.
Wensday 9th
Carrie huber and me walked to school and on the road we ate our wax and gave franks to him we ate our dinner together and we had a good time This evening we had a surprise on luther for it was his birth day Lisa McKinsy Mr and Mrs Whitmoyer Ivy Flora Kreag and Benk Gertrude Miller and Ernie the Venable boy Fred Whitmoyer and his girl Nettie Armstrong and two other boys we had mind readings and telephone We pulled wax and had popcorn Clara stayed all night with us.

Thursday
It rained last night and is real cold this morning Lute took me to school I read in Little women in the evening

Fryday
Another cold day Went to school and in the afternoon said pieces I said one about Mammas little assistants.

Saturday
Did not go to meeting stayed home with Bertha I run about and amused myself in evrything I could get hold of

Sunday
Got up this morning and they had had their breakfasts and I finly got dressed and ate some biscuts and milk Berth and me cracked some nuts and took them down to the shop and ate them then we went out to the straw stack and got us some apples and snuk up on it We blowed soap bubbles and after bit Luther came and we got to blowing soap bubles and they flew way over the garden in the afternoon Luther took us up to Shafers and while we was up Mamie Foldon and her Mother came and went away be fore we got back.

Monday 14th
Went to school and study Ora McKinney came home with me in the evening me an Ora and Luther got to talking how they used to beat school and a was reciting in the reading circle book We a real nice time

Tuesday 15th
Bertha took Ora and me to school We had a real good dinner I walked home in the evening

Wensday 16
Today is cloudy and cold went to school and when I came home I went out where Luther and papa was fixing the fence Luther showed me a sun dog [*optical phenomena of colored spot near sun, also called a mock sun, caused by light refracting through atmospheric ice crystals.*] for the first time Bertha and me went and was playing on the organ as mama came in and asked me if I had a colored glass and I diden and so we smoked some glass and looked at the sun and there was a long streek on both ends of the sun

Thursday 17
It had bin spiting now nearly all day Bertha make me six napkins and a dish rag and towel to day whole I was at school This evening Mr Priddy is here and he has a puzzle that I am trying to work

Fryday morning
Got up this morning about half past four. I lost my rubbers this morning and finly found them then went to school and we said pieces in the afternoon.

Saturday
It is cold this morning I did not go to meeting. Bertha and me went out in the kitchen and put our pet chickins on Berthas crutches and hung them up on a nail in the kitchen When they came home Bert and me was setting in chairs in the seting room and a man the name of Gibs came running

in and Perchie and me had to laugh how funny he done I went over to the pond and got two red willow switches and gave one to Bert.

Sun March 20
Not as cold to day as yesterday. Went out to the barn this morning and there was a little red calf Rover and me went out to the straw stack and I slid down and tried to get him to slide down but he would not. After while Bertha and me went out to the farm and I got a little young pigeon In the afternoon I read in Little Women until papa came and asked me to gather eggs with him This evening Luther and Buff got to scruffing and I had to part them.

Mon Mar 21
Pretty warm today Got up about six Oclock Worked Arithmitic problems until breakfast and after breakfast got ready to go to school. It is examanation in Geography As I came home this evening We met a man and little boy driving a cow and little calf came home and went over to the pond and got some willows made a slate pencil of them Then went to sewing carpet rags Mama came in and I got on the carpet rags and handed them to her to sew

Tues Mar 22
Raining all day and Lute took me to school the teacher read out of the Hoosier school boy [*novel by Edward Eggleston published in 1883*] at recess and noon and we had to be still as mice or he would make us take our seats I walked home in the rain and when I got home I went to sewing carpet rags then went out to the kitchen and nursed the chickens and then mama got me some bread and milk and I ate my supper.

Wen Mar 23
Warm to day And I went to school we was examaned in Reading and Spelling. We played fot[?] a new game. Came home in the evening and luther had got Bertha some new shoes and rubbers and I put my fine shoes on. I read in a book out of the libary and I went out to the kitchen and ate my supper and then came in and was reading again Joe Scott came this evening

Thurs Mar 24
It is a spring day to day Bertha and Luther went to Sheridan this morning I walked to school and in the fore noon they fetched the orgain and we played and sung for the morning exercises At noon us girls got in there and the teacher unlocked the orgain and they sung and I played

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Jesus Lover of my Soul. Came home this evening ant it was so lonsome I just set down and read until supper and then went to bed in a little bit.

Fri Mar 25
It was so hot today I nearly sweated Stayed out on the porch and watched for daisy to some along and I went on with the teacher and in the after noon we had a [?] box and played on the orgain came home in the evening and mama was busy and mama and me went down to the shop and she make me a sewing I came to the house and my breast hurt so Luther came home with out Buff and he fetched me some candy.

Sat Mar 26
Such a lovely day I had to go to meeting with them In the after noon Luther took me down to Shafers and sister Taylor was there hadent bin there long when it began to thunder and we came home Mr. [?] put the cover on the hot bed and then Lute and me went and got the sugar watter in and then it went to raining as hard as it could Luther and me stayed down to the shop and in a little bit came to the house and in a little bit it began to hail and then it cleared off and it looked like a new world.

Sun Mar 27
How warm and plesant. I was in the parlor a singing and playing on the orgain When sister Priddy and the little girls [came] then us girls went out to the straw stack and went to sledding down we had the most fun. They went home in the evening and papa and me gathered the eggs and we got one hundred and twenty eggs and Mama and me took a sitz bath [*medicinal bath in which hips and abdomen are covered*] and then went to bed.

Mon Mar 28
It is a spring day and I wore my light dress to school and we played out all day. Came home in the evening and mama was gone to town but she came home in a little bit Mama read to me out of a reading circle book and after supper Millers came over and I went out in the kitchen to get a drink and I didn't see the chickens and I went to the oven door and opened it and they were in there Dick was dead and B____ nearly dead.

Tues Mar 29
Another warm day and I did not wear my rubbers to school we had a big time a playing. I came home this evening and mama and Luther was out planting raddish seed and Bess was so lonesome and I went and pealed some potatos to keep Bess still. Mama and me took a sitz bath this evening.

I set old pettie this evening

Wen Mar 30
Warm today And I went to school We did not do much of every thing only read in the reading circle books Came home and Aunt Nellie and Susie was just going to leave our house Elmer and Bert and Ovie had came and Elmer and Ovie went to town to get a basket and I helped mama get ready for the basket supper we all went and sung on the read we sung I had to eat with Wallis Duion we said pieces. And the boys payed a nickle a vote for the prettiest girl Gertie weller got the cake.

Thurs Mar 31
Summer morning and I went to school and we sung the old oaken bucket and I had a big time a singing We don't do much the last week of school only sing and march When I got to the gate I met Elmer going to go home I slung a kiss at him and went on to the house and played around and then went to bed and went to sleep.

Fri Apr 1
Today is April fool day and on the way to school I fooled Daisy Dixon and we went on and fooled the teacher to I got fooled to when we got there they wass all dressed up In the after noon we said a pieces about Apple time at the closing of my last school day 1892 we sang God be with you till we meat again and I could not keep from crying Bertha Ovie Luther and me went to town and we got some bananas

Sat Apr 2
I want to sabbath school and it was quartly meeting and I went down to sister Diltz's and she was not at home so I sit out in the yard and I found some little chickens and I nursed two of them untile mama and two sister Nixons and papa and L. _____ went home and B. and Ovie was on Luthers bed sound asleep L and B took O to westfield to take the train and go home Mama and Eva N. and S, Nixon and me went up to shafers and spent the evening and Mama and me came home and went to bed in a little while

Sun Apr 3
It rained all day to day and I worked some on my doll dress and played around and in the after noon I took a boat down to the culvert and made a falls and then after bit papa and me made a flutter mill and put it there a the cuffert [culvert] I [?] it and then came to the house.

Mon Apr 4
Kinda damp to day. I went over to the pond and put a [?] on the water for a boat and then went over in the woods and gathered some wild flowers and then came home In the after noon Luther Bertha Mama and me went to town the river was raised up and we looked at it and then we went to the green house and looked around and mama bought an

angle [angel] wing begonia and a rex begonia we came and I played around and then went to bed

Tue Apr 5
Got up this morning at half pat eight oclock and went down to Shafers right away to get berthas flowers I came back and ate my breakfast and went out to the pond and played around and in the after noon I gathered in the spiles [*wooden spigots used to tap maple trees to drain out sap used to make syrup and maple sugar*] and the helped papa gather the eggs and then ate my supper and went to bed
Bertha and me went out in the orchard and I went over in the woods and got some flowers

Wen Apr 6
Got up real late this morning and ate my breakfast then papa wanted us to go to town to see the river We went and on the way we met Alig Nixon and Mr. Lover coming out to our house so mama got out and went back to our house with them we went on and the river was lower Than it was Monday Bertha and me stayed at sister Diltzs untill papa came back and then went home After dinner Harry Mrs Nixons boy and me went out in the woods some flowers and stayed there nearly all the after noon

Thurs
Got up as usual this morning and after I ate my breakfast I went out and was washing a wash pan and aunt edy and phil came and then Phil and me went out in the woods and had a big time. And then I went home with aunt Edy and played blind fold in the evening.

Fri Apr 8
I got up real late this morning It rained to day and we played around and in the after noon we made wax and we had such a good time pulling it.

Sat Apr 9
Lulu and me got up this morning and it was real cold we looked out o the window and there was snow on the ground we took our clothes down stairs and put them on then siddie and me went up the kitchen stairs and played with Lulus man and women and their home we had a little dinner. Lulu cooked it and all four of us ate it Siddie and me played Lotto this after noon and we played squat where you be and hide and get home.

Sun Apr 10
Lulu and Phil went to Sunday school and Siddie and me

Blacksmithing for Museum Professionals
with James Slining

This intesive course will enable museum interpreters and administrators to enhance ironworking presentations at any living history venue. The core of this session will be spent teaching and practicing fundamental forging techniques. This activity will be layered with lecture and group discussions to present historical, logistical/administrative, and interpretive subjects. Topics include:

- Introduction to Ironwork: *an historical context*
- Competent skill presentations: *skill preservation, matching work to the interpreter's skill level*
- Fundamental forge skills
- Combining forging fundamentals to create complex forms
- Antique object study: *determining construction processes for analysis and reproduction*
- Interpreting to all the senses
- Logistics: *safety, shop furnishing, and materials*
- Demonstration of advanced forging skills by the instructor
- Historical accuracy: *it's in the details!*

Since first lighting the forge at Genesee Country Village in 1982, Jim Slining has dedicated his career to blacksmithing. After developing a blacksmithing program as GCV's first full-time smith, he was accepted in Colonial Williamsburg's prestigious blacksmith apprenticeship program in 1988. Promoted to Journeyman, Jim continued working at Colonial Williamsburg until forming his own company in 1998. As owner of Foothill Trades, he continues to fashion 17th, 18th, and 19th c. ironware for public and private restorations and collections nationwide. Throughout his career, Jim has taught courses for various blacksmith organizations and schools, as well as providing staff development classes at several historic sites.

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played with Lulus dolls and looked for the Arthurs and in the after noon Phil found them then Lulu and my played a game then Lulu went to the Lake and while she was gone Siddie Phil and me went out to the straw stack and made us little beds in the straw when we came to the house Lulu had brung two of her school mates home with her and siddie and me got so mad we went a stomping up stairs and nearly shook the house down.

Mon Apr 11
We had to get up so early this morning because I was going down to Ediths we went and Edith was out to meat me we went around when got there we was nearly frooz we played Bo peep and tiddly winks and after dinner started home we got there and mad some authors [*educational card came*]. Edith and me made a high chair to day

Tues April 12
Got up about seven oclock this and had to eat breakfast by my self Edith and me went out and slid down the straw stack and then came to the house and I made some good authors In the afternoon Luther and Luie Hanson burned a brush pile then Edith and I went back to the straw stack and then came to the house and we went to town and went through the green house then came home and played around and went to bed

Apr 13 Wen
It rained to day and we had to stay in the house Edith and me played Authurs and went out to the straw stack and slid down and had a big time we slid nearly all the after noon

Apr 14 Thursday
It rained all day and al night long and Edith and I played with our dolls in the fore noon Susie Luther Edith Luie and I visited the straw bord [card board factory in Noblesville] we got some past[e] bord and seen some big boilers and seen dirty watter and great big hemispheres oh so big and we seen them blow them off at made as oughel [awful] big noise then we went out and run around a great big lake of dirty watter it was about a half a mile around it then we went home and ate our dinners then Edith and me played with our dolls and them played authurs and after while we went to bed.

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Friday Apr 15
Edith and me ran a race to see which would get up first I hustled and got my cloathes before she was awake and went down stairs and washed and was ready for her to come down when she came we ate our breakfasts and then went out and slide down the straw stack and played around and after diner we went out in the grove and made a hop scotch ring and then I went and got some wall nuts and then we commensed to play we played nearly all evening and we made some bean bags to day too

Apr 16
Got up so late this morning that they was gone to meeting and I got up and ate my breakfast and then Edith and I went out to the tree and cracked some wall nuts then went to the house and put up the hammock and Edith sat in the hammock and I sat in a chair and played bean bag untill they came home then Susie and Edith went home Bert rode with them up to shafers and I hung on behind we stayed up then I walked on
Vietors stilts and then we went out in the woods and had the bigest time and gathered flowers

Sun Apr 17
Got up pretty late this morning and mama was going to town and I went with her to Priddys Ethil and Don had went over to Kendalls and Blanch and me went over after them then Dolly and Horace came back with Blanch and Ethel and don and I had the head ache and did not play much until after dinner and after dinner we went out in the woods and went over to the rail road and the train was coming and we put some pins on the track then we went to the Branch and there we found Sister Priddy and Sallie Kindall and Chathy Ellis

Apr 18 Mon
Pap took Sr Dilts home this morning and in the after noon Bertha learned me how to crosha [crochet]and knit on the hammock I made some stilts to day

Apr 19 Thes
Got up real late and ate my breakfast and by that time it was noon nearly and after dinner I went down and helped papa and Lewie load up straw then papa gave me a little garden and I choped it up and made little beds out of it and planted some raddish seed and some peas and set out some lettuce and onions and Beets and cabbage and then went

out out where Luther was going to crush some homany Bertha came down be fore we got ready to crush and road on old Berd.

Apr 20 Wen
It was rainy all day to day mama shampooed my head and I didn't go out much because it was to rainy knit some on the [?] and then I went litany in the evening

Thur Apr 21
Bertha has the back ache and I walked on my slilts this fore noon and in the after noon the boys was hauling straw and there was a while drove of cows came in our fields and the boys got them up and tied cans to their tails and sent them a hooping

Fri Apr 22
When I got up this morning the boys was blowing of stumps with [dynamite] and went down there and so did mama and Bert we came home and I went down again and they sent me over to Hubers to get some matches and in the after noon they blew them off again and I went down there too.

Sat Apr 23
I went down to sabbath school this morning and [?] and Claude Ellison came home with me we went out in the woods and I fell in the branch we slid sown the straw stack and run and played about

Sun Apr 24
The Hammons came over Mr Hammon came to our house this morning and mama and I went down to shafers this after noon and they was not there we blowed off three stumps this evening

Mon Apr 25
I hoed straw berries and rode the horse for papa this fore noon and this after noon I rode the horse for Luther and then they blowed off a stump

Tues Apr 26
Got up late this morning and ate straw berries and cream for my breakfast I them went out with Luther to ride the horse for him to plow the pears and when we came to the house there was an iron peddler there and mama got me a little cup and then there was a tramp came. Papa and I gathered eggs this evening and we went to prayer meeting in the night.

Wen Apr 27
Bertha and me went out in the grove and cracked some wall nuts and in the evening we went to Litany we had a big time

Thur Apr 28
Luther took Bertha to Sr. Diltz she will stay until Sabbath. In the after noon I went over to hubers and they was going to town and so I come back and Luther and Luis blowed up stumps they blew off three off at [ned?] and I got a rope and tied around his neck and Joe and me held him

Fri Apr 29
I got up so late this morning that it was nearly noon and just as I got through eating my diner Jamie and Frank came walking in then we went and slid down the straw stack and while then we went to the house and got a little dinner then we went back to the straw stack and as we was slideing down Jim came walking along!

Sat Apr 30
I went to sabbath school this morning and sallie kendall came home with me her Papa and me went over to the creek and Sallie and me dug well in the sand and went to the spring and got us a drink

Sun May 1
Went down to Shafer's in the fore noon and we went down the creek we hunted rocks that would mark then I came home I rode the horse for Luie and planted some beans. After Bertha got the and I got the dishes washed we went out under the crab apple tree and had a romp with rover Good Night!

Mon May 2
This morning when I got up Luie Huber came and said that there was a mad dog over infront of the house and was snapping at our cattle Luther Luie and Papa and Mr. Huber went over there and shot it they said that it was Mr,. Hratts dog I went with papa to peddle and there was the funnyest darky girl that came out to buy and she hollered at the top of her voice at papa I washed the usher [?] and rode the horse for papa I guess that is all.

Tues May 3
Mama and Bertha cut potatos this fore noon and I played with my kithen and walked stilts and in the after noon I sewed some beans and got some fishing worms for the boys and they went fishing and promised me the biggest ones I guess I will have a mess in the morning.

Wed may 4
The boys caught some fish but there was not enough for all of them and me and Bertha ate them I took my first lesson in music this after noon and helped mama start out some flowers and in the evening I hoed in my garden and planted some Beans and corn then some men came out from town and we went to litany and had a big time.

Thur May 5
Got up pretty late this morning Bertha and me brok the pump and then pulled up the pipe Mama and Addie went to town and Mama got me a new dress and a new hat.

Fry May 6
I took another music lesson to day and ate some onions and Bertha Luie Luther and me was out in the shed and Bertha shoved Luther and Luie shoved to Bertha made me a new rope today

Sat May 7
I got up nearly to late to got to sabbath school and when I came down stairs Bro Stan was here I went to sabbath school and went home with Sallie Kendall and we went over to the river and then came back and played anthna [?] over

Sun May 8
Got up late this morning and Clara and me went up to see the kittens and my other black cat had two then we took them down on the grass to where Bertha was then got the old cat take them away then I ate my breakfast and in the after noon we played down nearly all evening and then mama and Papa and Bro Star went over to harmony hill and the boys went to fishing and Clara went home and left Bertha and Joe and me here by our selves and we was so afraid and locked the doors and hollowed.

Mon May 9
Got up for breakfast this morning and we had fish then I practiced on my music and in the after noon Luther and me went over to the creek looked at the lines he had set and got three fish gathered the eggs this evening
It rained today

Tue May 10
Got up pretty early late this morning and went out to get some fishing worms and went over and played with Cary and Frank it rained a little shower and then the sun shone and it was cloudy part of the time I took my third lesson in music to day and stayed up there and played with dvy and Clir.

Wen May 11
It is a dark drisly day to day and cold and damp so I stayed in the house nearly all the time. Only in the afternoon and our cow and calf was clovered and I had to run back and forth for them. When I was going to the horsed heard some little chickens crying and I went in the barn and there was an old hen and six little chickens and I took them to the house and put them in a box

Thurs. May 12
Got up pretty late and practiced on my music lesson twiced and in the after noon mama and me went over to hubers and seen their little girl when we got there Carrie was gone up to Galloways to see there baby and before she come there was two colored womin came and after bit Laura my school chume= came and her mama and sister and Gertie Miller and lauras little sister and we all went out on the barn bridge and rode down in the little wagon and then seen Carrie coming and went in the smoke house and hid and then after bit we hollowed reel bud and then went out then Carrie and all of us went and jumped and played on the hay then we all went home and when I got home I made a little play house and then came in and ben Davis came and we played with the rubber ball to see how meny times we could through it up.

Fri. May 13
Today it has bin raining all day and I practiced on my music and in the after noon papa let me have old bird [a family horse] and the buggie and I went and took fourth lesson in music and when I got there they was baking cakes and I had to wait about two hours and Clir and me looked at some books and played with her doll and then I took my lesson and came home it was so hard.

Say May 14
I started to sabbath school this morning and when I got out to the road it was raining so hard that I backed out and then I took off my dress and went up to see blue ball then came and played around and in the after noon Lut[her] Buff and I went up in the loft to see blue ball and then went to town and had a big little time.

Sun May 15
Mama washed to day and Bert helped me in my music some and I played around and just as we was eating Jim Jones came a walking in him and me played bean bag out in the front yard a while and then Luther hitched up the buggie and Bubb [name?] mama and Jim and I went up to Shafers and had a big time.

Mon May 16
I worked on my play house nearly all of the after noon and fore noon and in the after noon mama and me went to town and I wore my new hat. Mama got me some ribbon for my cape.

Tue May 17
Got up pretty late this morning and practiced my music and in the after noon a took my fifth Lesson and I took my dolly wagon and Clair and me had a big time.

Wen May 18
Got up pretty late this morning and Luther and I was fixing the organ and so I have a holiday in my music in the after noon Maria and me started to Galloways and I stoped at hubers and got Carry and Frank to go so that we could some back right away and as we was going me Joe and Lu kreag and Katie H. and he was going to Carries and so we all went up to Galloway and there babie weighed 14 lbs and it's face was red as blood and then we all went back to Shafers and played gipsy [?] bear and jumped off a log on to the hay.

Thurs May 19
I got up for breakfast this morning and it drizeled rain nearly all day to day and we fixed the bellos on the organ and I took a lesson in crow shay [crochet] work and I guess that is all of any importance.

Fri May 20
I played about in the fore noon and in the after noon I did not take my music lesson and went to town with papa and Louis they took Susie and bird and I took Berthas hat back and went all around to the dry goods stores to bind some cakes and then didn't find it.

Sat May 21
I went to Sabbath school this morning and Maggie Libo came home with us and we was out in the hammock when we see Clara Bro Shafer an the boys and Mr Oster the boys and me played with rover and bean bag then all of is went out in the orchard and I went out in the wheat and hid from rover and he came and jumped right over me head

Sun may 22
Ollie Shafer came up this fore noon and we played with the bean bags and in the after noon we all went over to harmony hill and attended Sunday school and then went over to Mr. Brookses and they had the dipptheria and so we went back to Mr. Novas and there we played the organ and sung and after that we had pie and apples and when we started to meeting it was raining and when we started It was real dark when we got home it was a eleven oclock.

Mon May 22 [sic]
This fore noon I played about and in the after noon Luther and me went down to Shafers and then came back and in a little while Anna mattie and Edith came and this evening Luther Edith and I went down to set his lines and Mattie and Bertha went and took a buggie Ben came down this evening and we had a big time throwing bean bags

Tues May 23
Edith and me played around and made Edith some stilts and Mamma and Mattie and Annie went to town and we made mama promise to bring us some chewing gun when they came back Lulu was in with the girls and mama want with me to take my 6th lesson and when we came home we all went a fishing and took a buggie and horse and as we came back we couldn't make the horse go so we had to pull the buggie nearly all the way home.

Wen May 24
Lulu Edith and I played around and after dinner Luther Mattie and Lulu and I went down to the creek and Luther and Matte sat up on a log on the island and Lulu and I played on the sand bar and slung rocks in the creek and I got a hole lot of pretty little rocks Mattie and Annie and Edith went home this evening

Thurs May 25
This after noon Lulu and I made us some leaf hats and walked on our stilts and tried to bite off leaves and it came up.
Mr. Hadley came this evening we had rather a wind storm this evening it broke the top off of the maple in the front yard. Lulu broke her stilt this evening

Noblesville Ind

May 26 Friday
I did not get up so very early this morning I went down to the hot bed where Luther and Bertha was washing hot bed glass. Then Luther and I picked some currents for her Jim came out this morning all got upon the porch and made leaf hats went to take my music lesson was my seventh lesson. Lut[her] made Lulu a new pair of stilts all went down to meeting this evening.

May 28 Sat
Lulu and I went to Sabbath school this morning Mr. And Mrs. Crabtree and Mrs. Giger this after noon we had a fun time with Rover chasing him around. We sung in the hammock then we all went down in orchard. I went over the wheat field and Rover was trying to find me Jumped over me. It rained so this evening the folks could not go down to meeting.

May 29 Sun
I got up this morning pretty early and got ready to go to Indianapolis we had rather a time getting ready could not find anything. Louis took us down to Mrs Diltz she was not ready yet so Lulu and me went down town and bought 3 stickes of chewing gum gave mama a bit of mine Got back she was not quite ready yet and we heard the train whistle Lulu and me went on running our best me in front Lulu behind [to] tell Mr to wait all the time. With her hat swinging

in her hand and Mama and Sr Diltz in the buggie just running as fast as they could Louie jumped on the train and told them to wait for us. And then when we went to get on the train I got on first Lulu and mama so they had to stop for Sr. Diltz her little dog jumped on and she told them to throw him off. Such a time as we had when we got to where the reck had been the train stopped for about an hour and nearly every one got off to see it Lulu and I started to get off but was afraid we would be left so we went back They was our [train] car on the track yet they had to take off before we could pass. It was two fright trains that run together we at last got started and reached the city about 11 am then in the afternoon Br Moors little girl came down she got her tricicle out then rode around on it and we ran after her. After bit Sr. Starr gave us a picture book to look at We got tired looking at it then we and the little girl took the tricicle out again and I pulled her two or three squares and then I rode a while came back then and took another trip went to the blind asylum and as we came back we stoped to wash [?] at the far view park [*Fairview Park, an Indianapolis amusement park located on what is now the campus of Butler University*] and then came back and went to meeting and when we came back we went down to the depot and had to wait a long time finly the train came and it was crowded and we had to stand up and there was a fast train a chasing us and we went a mile a miniute when we got at noblesville and got off and got nearly to sister Diltzs Fritz came to meet and he was so glad to see us well we stayed all night a sister Diltzs.

Mon May 30
When I got up this morning mama and Lulu was gone up to town and sister dilts had breakfast nearly ready and before mama and Lulu came back Luther and brother Hadly came after mama and lulu came in a little bit and we ate our breakfasts and then Luther and Bro Hadly came and we went home Lulu and I walked stilts and played and had a big time.
Tues may 31
Lulu and I waded watter this morning for it rained harder than it has this spring last night this afternoon Luther Bertha me went down to the creek to see how high it was when we came back they took me to my music it was my eighth Lesson I took it and came back. Jake Teter came in a little bit he went home Lulu and I waded watter.

Wen June 7
Mama went to town with papa to peddle stuff and we played around and in a little while there was a man came and told us that the river was over the hike and mama and papa and Bro Hadly had fell in the river but had got out but old bird was nearly drounded This afternoon Luther, Luie, Jim, Lulu and I went down to get the things out of the hack.

Sunday Sept 4
I got up pretty late this morning ate my breakfast and went down in the pickle patch where mama was and we ate a mellon and just then Jake came a walking down in the pickle patch and said that his girl was up to the house and so I went up and entertained her and after bit Luther came in with two big mellons and we all sat down and ate them and then we went down in the grove and watched them swing and then we seen Bertha and Elmer and Lulu and Warren Bicket comeing and they got out and we went to the house and played and talked until dinner was ready and then we ate dinner and then went out to the swing swung a while and then went down to the mellon patch and and we got us some mellons and took them over under the beech tree and ate them and we throwed watter mellon rinds at each other and seeds and I never had such a good time in all my life will in the evening Jake and Effie and Elmer and Warren went home.

Mon Sept 5
This forenoon Lulu Bertha and I cored apples and picked grapes.

Tues Sept 13
When I woke up this morning it was raining real hard I got up and went down stairs and then we ate our breakfast and came up stairs and played and fixed my doll things nearly all of the fore noon because it was a raining and sure enough Mr. Redmon was down here and we was all a talking and before we knew it john had sliped up and cut off a piece of Berthas hair but he did git it all right all right well I guess that is all for the fore noon and this after noon Lulu and I went out in the grove and got a mellon and brought it up and Bertha helped us eat it. And then I played with my dolls nearly all of the after noon

Wen Sept 14
Got up this morning and it was real damp and cold Went down stairs and ate my breakfast and after breakfast Joe told me that me little colt was dead. Lulu and Mama went out and picked all this fore noon and Bertha and I washed the dished and churned Then I went down in the grove and got a little musk mellon and I watter mellon and Bertha and I ate them. And this after noon Lulu was sick and Bertha and I washed the dishes and I swept the kitchen and then went in and layed down on the lounge and took a nap and then came up stairs and Lulu and me went out in the kitchen and ate some musk mellon and then I got a water mellon and we all ate it Mr. Redmond came down this evening and we had a big time.

Thurs Sep 15
I got up this morning as usual ate my breakfast and went

and picked a bushel of beans and just as I had got my last bucket of beans picked Lulu, B Phil and Sed and aunt Edie came and us children went out and got a watter melon and ate it and then went to the house and got my little kittens and brought them up stairs and watched them play. And then went down and Lulu and Phil at (ate) their dinner and Sid and me went out in the watter mellon patch and got us some little mellons and ate them and then Siddie and me went up to the house and ate our dinners and after dinner we all went out in the mellon patch and Siddie and Lulu and Phil and I clumb up in the beach tree and made us a little man and woman and in a little bit they went home. Mr Redmond we had a big time.

Fri Sep. 16
I got this morning pretty late and went down to the shop and helped Bertha stir apple butter and then I went down to the swing and swung a little while and then after dinner Bertha and I washed the dishes and then I helped stir apple butter and then Bertha and Luther went to Cicero and Lulu and I went out in the mellon patch and got a mellon and as we was coming to the house there was some men came to buy melons and papa sold them some mellons and this evening Mr. Huber and and another man came to buy mellons.

Sat Sep 17
Well I went to Sabbath school and went home with priddys and we played tramp and swung and in the evening there was a poor old horse came up out of the woods and we got some fodder and fed it. Then we ate our supper and went to town there I met mama and Lulu and I went up town and mama got me two pair of shoes and a book satchel and a scratch book pens and pen holder slate pencil spring dinner bucket and two pair of stockings and then we came home when we got here here was Jim John Redmond and Bertha and Luther a setting up yet

Sun Sept 18
Got up this morning ate my breakfast and then went out and helped Luther gather mellons and while I was out there mama called me and I went to the house and there was Blandn Ethel Don and Arty well then we went out I the orchard and ate some apples and then came to the house and ate our dinners and in a little bit here came Warren Mattie and Bert well then we went down to the swing and swung a little then Ethel Bland Don and Arty went home then we all went up to the house and Luther brought us up three watter mellons and we ate them and they went home.

Mon Sep 19
My school commenced to day and I went to school and there wasn't but seven boys and all the girls were little and I went in the fourth reader fifth grade and then came home.

Tue Sep 20
I got up this morning and went out in the kitchen and miss pain had come and wanted a musk mellon well then I got ready and went to school and when I came home why I stopped at hubers and got Mrs. Huber to let Camie and Frank come home with me we played around and then Camie and Frank went H (home)

Sun Jan 29
We had a big snow this winter and it is thawing to day. I got up about half past 7.O.Cl they had ate breakfast I ate my breakfast and then went and got some pastboard and made me four cows and four horses and pasted them on past board so that they would stand up. This afternoon I got my sled and went out where Luther was hawling dirt for the hot beds and he would not let me ride and then I took rover and went out to the gravel pit and slid down there until I brooke my sled then came to the house and Mr. Hooper was out measuring for to build another story on the dining room and a little bath room on the south For Nora and Chester and there little boy Joe is comeing here to live here. I got some arithmietic problems this evening. There is am little Aurora Boralis this evening (It has been 20 degrees below zero this winter)

Mon 30th
I got up this morning nearly too late to walk to school when I started it was ten min after eight and when I got about out to the road I fell down and skinned my knee and tried to get up two or three times and finly I got up I couldn't hardly walk In reading to day we read about Xmas dance In our Arithmitic we are in Time measure it is real easy In spelling we had a lesson in putting on the prefix which means with or together and in Language we are in Letter Writing in Geography we are reading about the Rocky Mountains states. I rode home with the teachers this evening and pap and mama bathed my knee.

Tues 31st
Luther took me to school this morning in the big wagon and my little chair in it. When I got there there wasnt any body there only John and George Kreag We studyed in reading about a scottish man and in Arithmetic the same we did yesterday in spelling we had the maxims of the seven wise men of Grexee and in Lauguage we had the heading of the letter in Geography we still have the Rocky Mountain States I rode home with the teachers again this evening. It is raining hard tight how so good night sleep tight don't let the buggers bite.

Wen Feb
Woke up this morning and heard some one laugh and

mama said it was Nora and I jumped out of bed and ran down stairs and there was Nora and C[hester] and their little boy Joseph. It rained and sleeted all day. Papa took me to school and we played Authors at recess and noon

Thur 2nd
When I got up this morning the ground was all covered over with sleet and when I got to school we all went out in the yard to scate (skate) on the ice and had a good time the sleet would hold us up We scated at noon and recesses.

Fri 3rd
The sleet is still on the ground and Chester made me a sled this morning and I took it to school with me and we had the most fun a riding on the sled at recesses and noon This after noon we spelled to cross over and when I went to come in the house at noon one of my over shoes was gone and I went and looked under the house and there it lay so Will Berg went and got it out for me. This evening I hitched my sled on behind the teachers and rode home

Sat 4th
We all went to sabbath school but Nora and the baby. As we was coming home we met Jim Johns on his skates and he fell down three or four times a comeing to the house This after noon Jim and I slid out in the field and down the hills This evening Luther and Chester went to town and got me some scates and as they was comeing home they lost them and Luther went clear back to town on Jim's scates to look for them but he did not find them.

Sun 5th
Got real early this morning and right away after breakfast Jim and I was out with my sled and his scates on the ice we went over to the hill where the water mellons was last year and he would scate and pull me down hill on my sled Jim went home this evening

Mon 6th
It rained all night last night and this morning the snow was about all gone papa took me to school. We didn't play out much to day we stayed in and played Authors I walked home this evening

Tues 7th
When I got up this morning they had had breakfast and I had to eat by my self It was all I could do to get ready for school. Mama took me to school We studyd in reading about the arab and his horse and in spelling we began at the first of the bok and spelled to lesson 30 and the one that missed had to set down in Geography we had the names of the Presidents of the united States I walked home this evening Chester and I played Authors this evening

Good night
Sleep tight
Dont let the buggars bite

Wen 8th
I had to walk to school this morning because Novas has come At school we had in reading about a bad boy and in Arithmetic we had substaction of Demonate numbers When I got home this evening they had brought the furniture etc and I carried in chairs and stands and they had a wardrobe and couldent get it up the stairs and they tried to get it through the window and they couldn't

Thurs 9h
It was raining all day today and Chester took me to school and we stoped and got Carrie In reading to day we had about the Travelers and the bear and in Arithmetic we are in Multication of Derronate numbers in spelling we began at lesson 45 to lesson 51 they came after me.

Fri 10th
I rode to school with the teachers this morning. We had our usal lessons this fore noon and this after noon we spelled and had problems in addition and Multiplacation and a little before recess here mama came a walking in after recess we had a [/] and Carrie and I rode with mama.
Joe is 4 monthes old today

Sat 11th
I got up this morning and I had the aughelest [awfulest] head ache and so I stayed home with Nora and Luther and Joe. Nora and I put Joe in the cab and took out and rode him through the grove and around and he went to sleep and we took him back to the house about one oclock they came home from sabbath school I read this after noon and took care of Joe

Sun 12th
I got up this morning pretty late and Nora and mama washed and I took care of the baby this after noon Nora let me take Joe in the cab and I rode him all around out in the grove untill he went to sleep then I bought him to the house. I went to bed pretty early this evening.

Mon 13th
I got up this morning about half past six Oclock, and I did not have to hurry to get to school in time We had a good time at school because it was so warm we played dare base This evening when school was out when I went to the hall to get my things they ran out a mouse and it run up on my foot and liked to of sceared me to death.

Tues 14th
I went to school today We recited in Reading, Spelling,

Lauguage, Geography, History, Physology and Writing. I had a good time this evening with Joe.

Wen 15th
My head aches this morning I went to school as usual and when I past Hubers I stoped and waited for Carrie. I didn't feel good all day to day an didn't play out doors much as we were comeing home and when we came to Hubers Carrie and me stoped and asked him if Harris could go home with me but he wouldn't let her go.

Thurs 16th
Last night mama and I was up nearly all night because I was so sick I just ached all over and my head ached my stomach ached too. And this morning mama took a cover and made me a bed down on the lougue and I layed down there she brought me some bread and milk and it made me feel better I had a time this morning a getting to go to school papa told the teachers to stop for me when they got at our gate and I rode to school with them I did not study hardly a bit to day I felt so bad

Sat 18th
Papa, Nora Chester Luther and Frank Valentine (he works for us) all went to meeting we had a real good meeting Mama stayed home with Joe and when we got home he was most starved. This evening I took my sled and slid down the gravel pit.

Sun 19th
I got up rather late This for noon I took Joe a ride. I took him down to the shop where L.[uther] and C.[hester] was making hot bed frames and then I took him out in the meadow where he went to sleep I took him to the house and I read and played on the organ until dinner and after dinner I made me some paste and came up stairs we pasted scraps in scrap books

Mon 24
I went to school to day we are in Percentage in Arithmetic and in Spelling we was to name all the different kinds of fruit which grows in the torrid zone and in Geography we are reveuing the map of the United States

Tues 21
I got up this morning pretty late it is snowing papa took me to school and I just got there in time It has snowed all day. We played Authors at noon. I walked home this evening and mama and papa went to meeting Luther and Chester was down at the shop and Nora and I rapped Joe up and took him down there we had a real nice time

Wen 22nd
I got up this morning and ate my breakfast and Luther was going to take some gas pipe and I rode to the cross rodes with him I rode on the stick that is behind the wagon. Today is Washingtons birth day we had recitations this morning and this fore noon before recess there was a man come and took our pictures and at recess they all went and got there dinners and so did I and Evert Mullin had started to eating and the teacher laughed and said it was only recess I felt so funny I didn't know what to do hardly This after noon we had readings about Washington

Thurs 23rd
I went to school as usual to day we are in Percentage in Arithmetic in Language we had the Salutation of a letter. I had a good time to day.

Fri 24th
We had recitations this forenoon and this after noon we had a [?] and I wrote the most Will Webster Flora Kreag and another boy came to visit the school we said pieces also this after noon that is all

Sat 25th
I got up this morning pretty late We all went to Sabbath school but Nora and Joseph. When we go there they said that May Baker was dead and she was to be buried to day so Teenie and Bessie Clover and Blanch and Ethel Priddy went and they came back and said that the house was crowded so that they couldn't got in.

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Sun 26th
I got up this morning at my breakfast and played around a while and when it got warmer Nara wraped Joe up and put him in his cab and let me ride him I rode him around until he went to sleep and then I took him to the house and by that time dinner was ready and after dinner Nora let me ride Joe again.

Mon 27th
I got up this morning just in time to get to school we played jumping each other off of the styles [stiles, fence or gate posts]and at noon there was two tramps went along on about five minutes behind the other one I had the ear ache pretty bad to day. Weavers are going to move in about a week on the other side of town.

Tues 28th
It blowed terrible last night I walked to school today we had in Arithmetic to day Base x Percentage = Rate We played old maid with the Authors I came home this evening and I learned how to play part of America with both hands I didn't eat supper when the rest did because I was so hungry that mama gave me some straw berrys and cream for supper I rocked Joe to sleep this evening

Wen 1st
I got up this morning pretty late they had ate there breakfast and I had to eat breakfast by my self I walked to school and as I got out to the big road I saw Daisy and Clara Dixon and I hollowed and they heard me and waited for me and as I pasted Hubers farrie came to the door and hollowed for me to come in an wait that she hadnt had her head combed yet and so I did wait there but went an up where Daisy and Karas went out at school and we nearly frooz we played old maid at noon and recesses with the authors. When I came home this evening there was three men working on the house they had got the sills and things up and had started to put the weather boarding on.

Thurs 2nd
I went to school to day And got there before the teachers Daisy and I went up the road to meet. My we had a good time playing Grand mamy tipy toe and we had in spelling pronunsheations of words I learned lots in Arithmeitc to day we put our Language on the board to day When I came home this evening they had the things up all ready to put on the weather boarding on the bath room This evening Luther and Chester said they was going to fix the pump as it was broke and so I got a big coat and set out and watched they had droped something in the well and finaly they got it out and then they had to turn off the gas so as to fix the pump on

Fri 3rd
I started to school this morning and when I got up to the cross roads They was fixing a drip on our well I met Laura up there so we went to school together we played old maid with the Authors at noon and Ben Kreag and Wib Davis came up this after noon The teacher every day is playing a joke on us girls and so this evening we took the teachers coat and hat and took it in the girls anti room and hid it in the book case and after school when he went to get his coat it wasn't there and he got oughel mad at us girls. They are getting along fine at the house.

Sat 4th
I got up this morning about half past nine and all the folks had gone to meeting except Mama Chester and Joe and so I ate my breakfast and then after while I got on my things and went up where they was building the house and I found some little old shoes up their Then I came down and about 10 min after 12 they came back from meeting this after noon I didn't do much of my thing except this evening Nora and Chester was laying on the lounge [chaise lounge] a hugging and kissing each other as silly as can be and it made mamma and me so sick that we went and tryed to pull

Get a 21st Century answer

to your *19th Century question...*

Use the MOMCC Message Board and have access to hundreds of years of expertise in the field of living history.

Use of the Message Board is free with your MOMCC membership

2009 ALHFAM Conference
FELLOWSHIPS

June 6-9, 2009

"From Strangers to Friends"

Old Salem Museums & Gardens
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Need financial assistance to attend the 2009 Annual Meeting and Conference?
Why not apply for the ALFHAM Fellowship funded by MOMCC!

Eligible candidates must meet ALL of the following qualifications:

- you or your institution are a member of ALHFAM
- you have not received a fellowship to an ALHFAM conference previously
- you may apply for this fellowship no matter how many ALHFAM conferences you have previously attended; yet, you must be an MOMCC member at the time of the conference to receive the fellowship

Fellowships for 2009 cover conference registration ($385 member rate) and the equivalent of the cost of a shared room (1/2 the room rate) for a four night stay (nights of June 6-9). Recipients who attend but do not present at the conference are required to submit an article for publication in the *ALHFAM Bulletin* within the next year. Applicants who present a paper at the conference are encouraged to submit their paper to the conference *Proceeding* but are not required to do so.

A complete application must include the following:

1. A cover letter stating: why you wish to attend the conference, how you intend to contribute to ALHFAM, an explanation of financial need, indication of ALHFAM (and MOMCC) membership status, how many annual and regional meetings you have attended, past contributions to ALHFAM, and whether you are a member of an ALHFAM professional interest group. *Please limit this to one page.*
2. A résumé including two (2) references. *Please limit this to two pages.*
3. The abstract of an article you would submit to the *ALHFAM Bulletin* or *Proceedings, 100 words maximum.*

Failure to include any of the above information will disqualify an applicant.

Applications will be rated based on the following criteria:

1. Past participation in ALHFAM (or its Midwest regional affiliate MOMCC) & potential for future contributi
2. Participation in living history or agricultural museums
3. Rationale for attending the conference and annual meeting
4. Quality of abstract
5. Financial need
6. Presentation of application
7. Presenter at 2009 meeting

Deadline: 1 April 2009. Applications received after this date will not be considered.

Applications must be either mailed or e-mailed to the ALHFAM Fellowship Committee chair:

Karen Becker
Frontier Culture Museum
P.O. Box 810
Staunton, VA 24402
karen.becker@fcmv.virginia.gov

OF NOTE:

FALL 2009 MOMCC CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE AT SAUDER VILLAGE

Archbold, (OH) Sauder Village, Ohio's largest living history village, has been selected to host the Fall 2009 Conference of the Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council (MOMCC). The conference theme will be "It Ain't Easy Being Green: Interpreting the Role the Environment had on our Past and Preserving it for the Future". The conference, scheduled for November 12 – 14, 2009 will welcome living history professionals from throughout the midwest to Sauder Village, in Northwest Ohio, for workshops, classes and networking.

"We are very excited to be the host for the 2009 Fall Conference," comments Kristen Jemmott, Director of Historic Operations, Sauder Village, "We have been long-standing members of MOMCC and look forward to meeting with our colleagues at our site."

The conference will focus on working with the environment both in a historic context and also a very modern one. Through workshops, round table discussions and lectures, participants will explore what role the environment played in the past and what role 21st-century museums can play in preserving the environment for future generations.

"This theme is very timely," notes Conference Program Chair, Rebecca Finch Director of Historical Programs, Toledo (OH) Area Metroparks. "Not only is the idea of 'going green' pertinent in today's society, environmental concerns have been a constant issue in centuries past. This conference will intertwine the past and present and also help us focus on the future and what we as museums can do to work to preserve our environment"

MOMCC was established in 1978 with the goal of furthering the interchange of materials, information and ideas within the history field and welcomes members from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. MOMCC is currently seeking proposals for presentations for the annual conference. For more information contact Rebecca T. Finch at rebecca.finch@metroparkstoledo.com. For additional information on MOMCC visit their website at www.momcc.org or Sauder Village at www.saudervillage.org.

THE LADY'S STRATAGEM: A REPOSITORY OF 1820S DIRECTIONS FOR THE TOILET, MANTUA-MAKING, STAY-MAKING, MILLINERY & ETIQUETTE PUBLISHED

The Whole Art of Pleasing as Laid Down by a Frenchwoman

"The most estimable women would be vexed to be disesteemed by their husbands; therefore, they must strive to excite and nourish more pleasant sentiments. The neglect and infidelity so much deplored in husbands is often owing to wives' neglect of themselves."

Politically incorrect? Not in the early 19th century. *The Lady's Stratagem: A Repository of 1820s Directions for the Toilet, Mantua-Making, Stay-Making, Millinery & Etiquette* is a comprehensive guide to averting such marital disasters. Modern readers are warned not to try the recipes for homemade cosmetics (such as the Oriental Rusma depilatory, composed of quicklime, arsenic, and washing powder). However, film and theater costumers will welcome the directions and diagrams for making thirteen styles of corsets; for making and trimming dresses, pelisses, riding habits, and other garments; for every kind of millinery, including fifty-two trimmings and both wound and mounted turbans; and unusually early directions for knitting stockings, undergarments, and accessories. There is no comparable English-language needlework reference for the 1820s--period or modern. Reenactors and living history interpreters will put to use the information on wardrobe planning; mending and alterations; the concoction of eight hairstyles; choosing perfumes; how to walk and gesture; and the etiquette for all social occasions, from morning visits to balls. Historical and romance novelists will find fascinating details in the instructions for cleaning the teeth, caring for the hair, bathing, getting dressed, putting away the toilet articles, doing the laundry, the art of conversation, writing letters, and much more.

For example, the directions for gaining weight include, *"Every day, immediately before the meal, take a bath, during which you should not move about at all. After a quarter of an hour, you may comfort yourself with a consommé. Quit the bath after another quarter of an hour, arrange yourself on a sopha, and take a cup of chocolate. Then sleep until the moment you sit down at table."*

Much of this material is drawn from six important French manuals of the 1820s, five here translated into English for the first time--that is, into 1820s English, not excluding spelling and punctuation. A running commentary is provided by the "diversions," containing information from twenty-three additional English, American, and French sources, furnishing an international viewpoint. And in places, one that diverges from the middle-class outlook of the core sources, such as the patterns for slaves' clothing. The "diversions" are something Lawrence Sterne might have thought up if he had been familiar with the Internet: They are unclickable links to material ranging from one sentence to as long as twenty-seven pages.

Editor and translator Frances Grimble is the author of six previous books: *After a Fashion, Reconstruction Era Fashions, Fashions of the Gilded Age Volumes 1* and *2, The Voice of Fashion,* and *The Edwardian Modiste.* Over 60 of her articles have appeared in national magazines, such as *Threads, Sew News,* and *Antique Trader Weekly.*

The Lady's Stratagem can be purchased for $75 in bookstores, or ordered from Lavolta Press at 20 Meadowbrook Drive, San Francisco, CA 94132.

The Lady's Stratagem: A Repository of 1820s Directions for the Toilet, Mantua-Making, Stay-Making, Millinery & Etiquette. Edited, translated, and with additional material by Frances Grimble. Publication date: November 3, 2008
8 1/2" x 11" quality paperback. 755 pages. 98 line drawings, 36 halftones. Glossary, bibliography, and index
ISBN: 978-0-9636517-7-8
LCCN: 2008920010
Cover price: $75.00

KALAMAZOO LIVING HISTORY SHOW™
Kalamazoo, (MI)

More than 10,000 re-enactors from the French and Indian War through the Civil War, history buffs, collectors and the general public from 18 states and Canada are expected to attend the thirty-fourth annual Kalamazoo Living History Show™. The juried, nationally recognized show is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, March 21-22, 2009, at the Kalamazoo County Expo Center, Kalamazoo County Fairgrounds, 2900 Lake Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan. The show attracts over 270 of the finest craftspeople and dealers of pre-1890 living history supplies and related crafts from throughout the United States.

The thirty-fourth annual Kalamazoo Living History Show™ is open to the general public Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission is $5.00. Children 12 years of age and under admitted free when accompanied by a parent. No strollers are allowed. For more information about the Kalamazoo Living History Show™, contact Leslie Martin Dotson, Executive Director, P.O. Box 2214, West Lafayette, IN 47996, telephone 765.563.6792, klhs@dcwi.com, or visit our website at: ***www.KalamazooShow.com.***
Future show dates are March 20-21, 2010

SMOKE AND FIRE NEWS ANNOUNCES NEW MANAGING EDITOR

Donlyn Meyers, Publisher of Smoke and Fire News, announces the appointment of Lee A. Larkin as Managing Editor. Smoke and Fire News is the most comprehensive listing of living history events in the country. Meyers comments, "Over Lee's nearly twenty years of living history experience, attending rendezvous, historical re-enactments, and wandering the woods as a trekker, his talent for writing and editing have become well known. Most of you will remember him as a sutler and craftsman from the many events he has set up at over the years, selling his beautiful, engraved powder horns. But, what you may not know is that Lee has a unique background in history, journalism, and photography—as well as his living history experiences. He is in a great position to understand what information re-enactors need and depend on. I'm looking forward to Lee bringing a new depth and look to Smoke and Fire News."

Smoke and Fire News is excited to have Lee come to work for us as we celebrate 22 years of serving the living history community. Museums, re-enactors, buckskinners, early American craftsmen, and event sponsors have come to depend on Smoke and Fire News for up-to-date calendars of forthcoming events. As publisher, Donlyn Meyers often says, "We tell everyone where they can go… play with their cannons and tipis for the weekend, that is!"

Smoke and Fire News is a division of Smoke and Fire Co. which is a large trading company of 18th Century reproduction clothing, patterns, books, and much more. Visit Smoke and Fire Company's website at www.smoke-fire.com or call us at 1-800-SMOKEFI(re) (800-766-5334) for more information.

IN MEMORIAM

Editor's Note: Three living history advocates passed on to greater things this January. Elizabeth "Libby" Coffey, friend to many MOMCC members and a long-time supporter of the organization, died on January 11. She served as Secretary of MOMCC from 1990-1996. Her ashes will find lasting repose at a site dear to her heart, Fort de Chartres State Historic Site near Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, later this summer. Also on January 11, Billie Gammon, who created the Washburn-Norlands Living History Center in Livermore, Maine, died at her home. Billie made a lasting contribution to living history and living history farm interpretation by creating the "live-in" experiences. She piloted these during the 1970s for Maine school teachers. Several MOMCC members including Debra A. Reid, Laurie Dickens Perkins, Ann Culek, Jamie Bliven, and several staff from Conner Prairie participated in the live-ins and, in fact, got their start in the field under Billie's watchful eye. Beatrice "Bea" Perdeu died on January 20 in Sullivan, Illinois. Bea worked tirelessly for twelve years as a volunteer at Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site in Charleston, Illinois. She made a lasting impression on all she met and continually contributed to the lively discussions and debates at MOMCC conferences. A former coworker wrote of Bea: "Bea was one of the best natural interpreters I have ever had the pleasure of working with. She took to her role of Sarah Bush Lincoln like a fish to water and delighted visitors with her stories of raising a young Abraham Lincoln. Her love of life and beautiful sense of humor touched volunteers, staff, and visitors alike. We'll all miss the sparkle and grin that accompanied a particularly funny story. She will be missed."

Elizabeth Ann (Johnson) Coffey

Photo coutesy of Beth Turza

Elizabeth Ann Coffey, age 55 of Charleston, passed away on January 11, 2009 at Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana. Memorial Services celebrating and honoring her life were held at Adams Funeral Chapel in Charleston on January 15 with Reverend Phil Nevius officiating. It is requested that memorial gifts in her honor be made to the *American Heart Association*. Libby, as she was affectionately known, was born in Charleston on October 18, 1953 the daughter of Russel Dale and Florence D. (Samson) Johnson. She is survived by her mother, Florence "Sammie" Giffin of Charleston; a sister, Barbara (Johnson) Silver and her husband Robert of Philo, Illinois; a step-sister, Elizabeth (Giffin) Rohloff of Vancouver, Washington; an aunt, Joyce Yount of Wasilla, Alaska; an uncle, Eugene Samson of Georgia; several nieces, nephews, cousins and their families and a special friend, Ed Brazil of Chester, South Carolina. She was preceded in death by her father. Libby was a Charleston High School graduate and continued her education at Eastern Illinois University where she earned a Masters Degree in History and a Masters Degree in Business. She was a thirty year employee of Eastern Illinois University and was a supervisor in the Information Technology Department. Libby's keen interest in history led her to become an active member of the Regiment of St. Anne's Reenactors. She also loved to quilt and knit, collect antique china and spend time tending to her flowers. She was also a lover of animals and enjoyed sharing her home with her two dogs and two cats. Libby loved being with people and it seemed as if she never knew a stranger. She enjoyed life and experiencing good times with her family and many friends and she has provided them with many fond memories to cherish.

Journal- Gazette- Times Courier

Billie Gammon

Billie Gammon, 92, the founder of Washburn-Norlands Living History Center, died Sunday morning, Jan. 11, 2009, at her home in North Livermore village. She was born July 31, 1916. in Augusta, the daughter of Howard G. and Mable Searle Wilson. Though named Ethel Searle Wilson, she has been known throughout her life as 'Billie.' She grew up in North Augusta and Nictaux, Nova Scotia. Billie graduated from Augusta's Cony High School in 1932 at the age of 15, and two years later from Washington State Normal School (now the University of Maine at Machias). She was an elementary teacher in Parkman, Livermore and Augusta. On June 21, 1938, Billie married Alfred Quimby Gammon of Livermore Falls. Together, Billie and Alfred converted a North Livermore carriage house into their home. In summer months, they could be found sailing the coast in their sailboat 'Sweet Dream.' A member of the North Livermore Baptist Church she taught third grade Sunday school for 23 years, served as senior BYF (Baptist Youth Fellowship) advisor for 10 years, and was one of two 'den mothers' to the senior adult group that she was instrumental in starting. She was a Girl Scout leader, and served on the State Department of Educational Ministries for American Baptist Churches for more than a dozen years. In addition, Billie helped start and operate the North Livermore Reading Club library. It was in the summer of 1954 that Billie began her work at the Norlands - opening the library to visitors one afternoon a week. From that humble beginning, she had a dream and the result was the founding of the Washburn- Norlands Foundation in 1974. On her 75th birthday, in 1991, Billie resigned as Executive director of the Washburn-Norlands Living History Center. She was back in 1996 for a term as interim director. It was through her efforts that the Washburn Humanities Center at the Norlands was developed with its' inauguration in 1992. In the fall of 2008, Billie resigned after serving many years as the editor of the Maine Association of Museums' newsletter. In 1974 she graduated from the University of Maine, Farmington, and received her master's degree in Education in Billie Gammon 1975 from the University of Maine, Portland-Gorham. In addition, she received an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Maine, Farmington. Billie was honored with many prestigious awards including the Distinguished Achievement award, UM, Farmington; Distinguished Alumni Award, UMM; Jefferson Award in 1983; Constance H. Carlson Public Humanities Prize,. In addition she was inducted into the Maine Women's Hall of Fame, and in 1990 was a guest of Barbara Bush in the Rose Garden of the White House for the Points of Light. She was also a recipient of the 1999 Deborah Morton Award at a ceremony at the University of New England. She is survived by a daughter, Nancy Lee (John) Wakefield, Livermore, a son, Michael G. Gammon, Livermore; a granddaughter, Betsy (Kevin Rouleau) Wakefield, South Portland, a grandson, Jonathan D. Wakefield and his fiancée Melissa Morneau, Rangeley, grandson-in-law, Steven P. Stout, Cape Elizabeth, grandson, William M.(Tracy) Gammon, Livermore; four great-grandchildren, Samuel Wakefield Stout, Cape Elizabeth, Logan Xander Buker, and Olivia Darcy Wakefield, Rangeley, and Tyler Cooper Gammon, Livermore; her sister, Effie Nichols, Augusta; and many nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her husband, Alfred Q. Gammon on Feb. 1, 1985; and her granddaughter, Darcy Gammon Wakefield on Dec. 10, 2005. Funeral services were held on January 15 at North Livermore Baptist Church. Interment in the spring at Waters Hill Cemetery, Livermore. Messages of condolence may be sent to: www.finleyfuneralhome.com. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in Billie's memory to: Good Shepard Food Bank 3121 Hotel Rd. Auburn, Maine 04210 or The Salvation Army Northern New England Divisional Headquarters P.O. Box 3647 Portland, Maine 04104 *Portland Press Herald/Maine Sunday Telegram*

Photos courtesy of NEALPIX

Beatrice J. Purdeu

Beatrice J. 'Bea' Purdeu, 68, of Sullivan, passed away at 10:35 p.m. on January 20, 2009 in the Sullivan Rehabilitation and Health Care Center surrounded by her loving family. Funeral services were held on January 25 at the Reed Funeral Home with Richard Coen, Minister officiating. Burial was in the Greenhill Cemetery. Memorials are suggested to the Lincoln Log Cabin Endowment Fund c/o Volunteer Pioneers, P O Box 100, Lerna, IL 62440. Condolences can be offered to the family at reedfuneralhome.net Bea was born April 27, 1940 in Ripley County, Missouri. She was the 8th child of 10 born to Ralph and Sibyl (Barnett) Daubs. She graduated from Windsor High School and married Robert 'Bob' Brick in 1958. They resided in Neoga and raised four children, David, Chris, Stephanie and Robby. In 1984 she married Richard Purdeu and relocated to Sullivan, becoming second mother to his four children, Pam, Jim, Janet and Janine. Richard preceded her in death on July 23, 2004. Her greatest joy was being Grandma to Creek, Brandon, Andrew, Maggie, Morgan, Aaron, Dylan, Elizabeth, Jessie, Lindsey and Matt. She worked outside of the home as an insurance agent at Sullivan Mutual County Fire Insurance before retiring. Bea enjoyed quilting, gardening, camping, traveling, genealogy and volunteer work. Bea had volunteered at Lincoln Log Cabin in Lerna since 1996 participating in a number of areas, including a seamstress, making period clothing for the living history program. She also enjoyed working with the school children whom would visit each fall and spring. But she enjoyed most her time portraying Sarah Lincoln for countless visitors over the years. Survivors include her sons, David Brick of the British Virgin Islands, Chris Brick of Orlando, FL; daughter, Stephanie Hensley of Sullivan; stepchildren, Pam (Ron) Johnson of Batavia, Jim (Becky) Purdeu of Hillsboro, IN, Janine (Rick) Matthews of Sullivan and Janet Purdeu of Sullivan; eleven grandchildren; brother, Charles of Charleston, SC; sisters, Marilyn Stelzleni of St. Louis, Patsy Baker of Sullivan, and Glenita Shingleton of Titusville, FL. She was preceded in death by her parents, both husbands, her son, Rob, two sisters and three brothers. *Journal-Gazette and Times-Courier*

Universal Intelligencer.
Vol. XXIV
April, 1871.
No. 12
HIGHLY INTERESTING:
LOVERS OF GENTLE CONSORTS,
Wives and Children,
Rightminded Brothers, Devoted Sisters,
FOND GRANDPAPAS,
Child-Smiling Grandmammas,
ALL WILL FIND
UNRIVALED

We invite you to advertise in the MOMCC Magazine at the following per issue rates:

FULL PAGE (6 5/8" x 9 1/4") is $100
HALF PAGE vertical (3 3/16" x 9 1/4") is $50
HALF PAGE horizontal (6 5/8" x 4 5/8") is $50
QUARTER PAGE (3 3/10" x 4 5/8") is $25

Members of MOMCC receive a 15% discount on these prices per issue or a substantial 33% discount on a package deal for three issues.

Members and non-members of MOMCC receive a flat rate price of $15 per issue for a business card size advertisement (3 3/16" x 2 5/8").
Or a special price of $40 for three issues for a business card size ad.

We ask that you supply us with a photo copy ready ad. Send this and your check, payable to MOMCC, to:
MOMCC Magazine Advertisements,
9716 Lenwood St., Fishers, Indiana 46038
Inquiries may be addressed to
momccmagazine@gmail.com

We hope you will consider the MOMCC Magazine as your advertising medium.

ALHFAM Membership

ALHFAM membership entitles you to four issues of the *ALHFAM Bulletin*, reduced registration fees for ALHFAM conferences, and reduced costs for the *Conference Proceedings*, the Replica Resource List, and other publications. Members will be included in regional mailing lists and will receive a membership directory annually. Supporting and Institutional members receive the *Conference Proceedings* as a benefit of membership. Institutional members may send staff (paid or unpaid) to the annual conference at the reduced registration fee available to members. Joint membership is for two voting members sharing a mailing address but interested in only one set of mailings, including the *Conference Proceedings*.

Membership is for one year from date of receipt of dues.

Membership Levels:	
Regular	$20
Supporting	$30
Joint	$35
Student or Retired	$15
Business Associate	$50
Institutional (Small)	$50
Institutional (Medium)	$75
Institutional (Large)	$100

To join ALHFAM, please complete this form and send it with dues to:

Judith Sheridan
ALHFAM Secretary/Treasurer
Brownwood Farm
8774 Route 45 NW
North Bloomfield, OH 44450-9701

Phone/fax: 440-685-4410
Sheridan@orwell.net
Make checks, in U.S. funds, payable to ALHFAM.

Complete the following (please type or print clearly)

Name: ______________________________

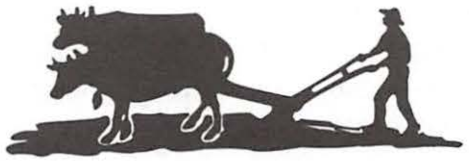
Address: ______________________________

Phone: ______________ Fax ______________

E-Mail: ______________________________

Institution: ______________________________

_____Yes ______No: Add my e-mail address to the ALHFAM members' electronic discussion list.



25th Anniversary Endowment Fund

The Midwest Open Air Museum Coordinating Council (MOMCC) established an endowment in honor of its 25th anniversary during 2003 and to ensure growth into the 21st century. Funds are used to bring speakers to MOMCC conferences who would otherwise be unable to attend but who bring invaluable information to conference attendees.

Please make your tax-deductible contribution today by completing the form below and mailing it to MOMCC treasurer, Debra A. Reid. You will receive a thank-you letter that can serve as proof of your contribution.

Contributors will be listed in an upcoming issue of the *MOMCC Magazine*.
If you wish to remain anonymous, please indicate that on the contribution form.

MOMCC thanks you for your support.

25th Anniversary Endowment Fund Contribution Form

Memorials: This donation recognizes the following individual (can be living!!)______________________________
Biographical information of the individual memorialized (optional): ______________________________
____
____

Anonymous (please circle preference): YES / NO

Publication information (please circle preference): YES / NO I allow my name to be published in the MOMCC Magazine (Fall issue) as a contributor to the MOMCC 25th Anniversary Endowment Fund.

Amount: ____$25 ____$50 ____$100 _____$250 _____ Other

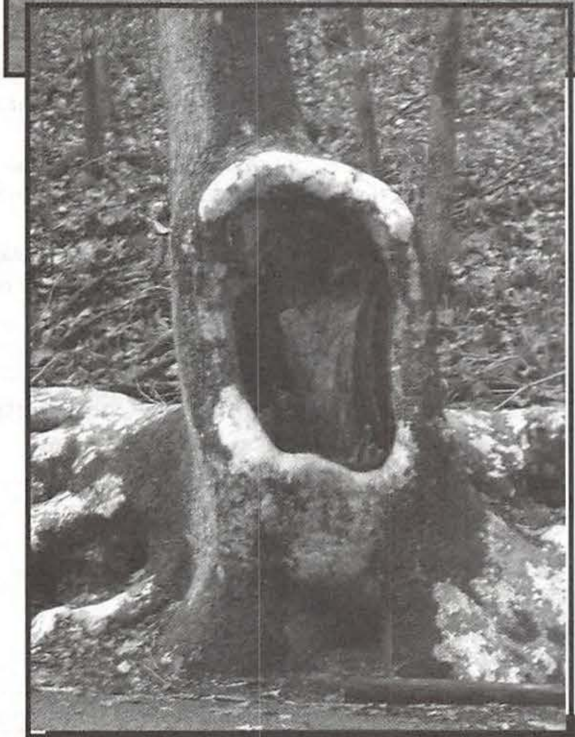
Payment Method: _____ Check or Money Order (payable to MOMCC; note Endowment Fund in the memo line)
_____ Credit Card (Please Circle VISA or MASTERCARD)
# on Credit Card ____ Expiration date: ______________
Please charge my card for $___________. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE: ________________________

Contribution made by:
NAME: (as you wish it to appear in the *Midwest Open Air Magazine*) ________________________________
Address: ________________________________City: ______________ State: ______ Zip Code: __________
Daytime Phone: (Area Code) and number: ____________________________ E-mail: ____________________

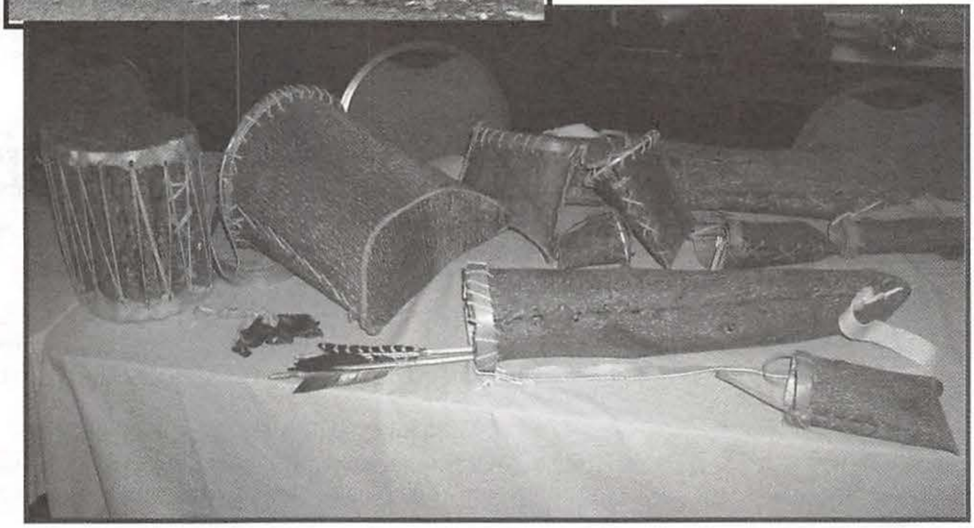
Send this form along with payment to:
Debra A. Reid, MOMCC Treasurer; Department of History, Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Ave.; Charleston, IL 61920

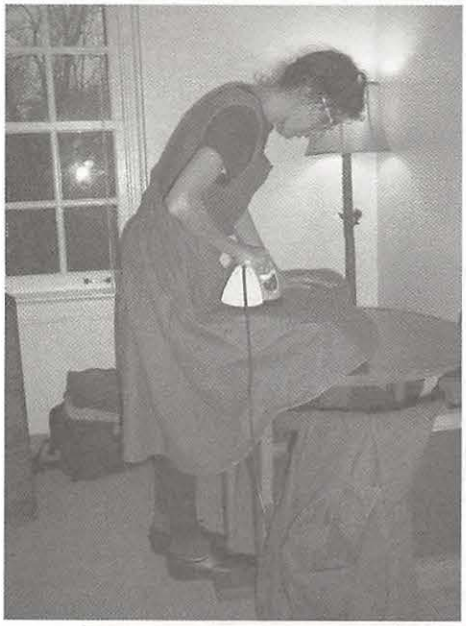
SCENES FROM A CONFERENCE

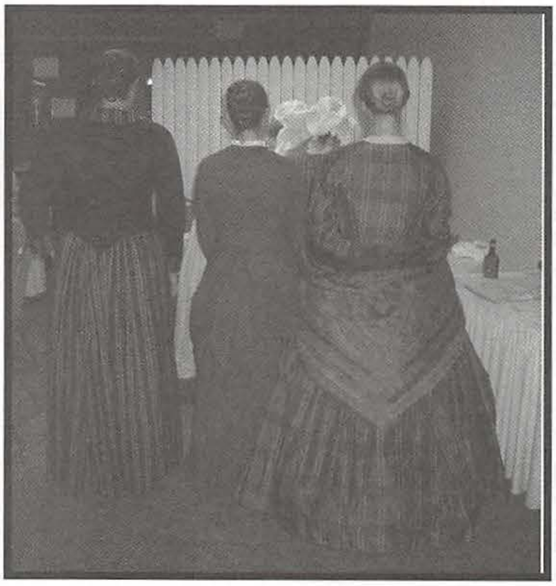
Photos courtesy of
Melinda Carriker
and Jim Patton

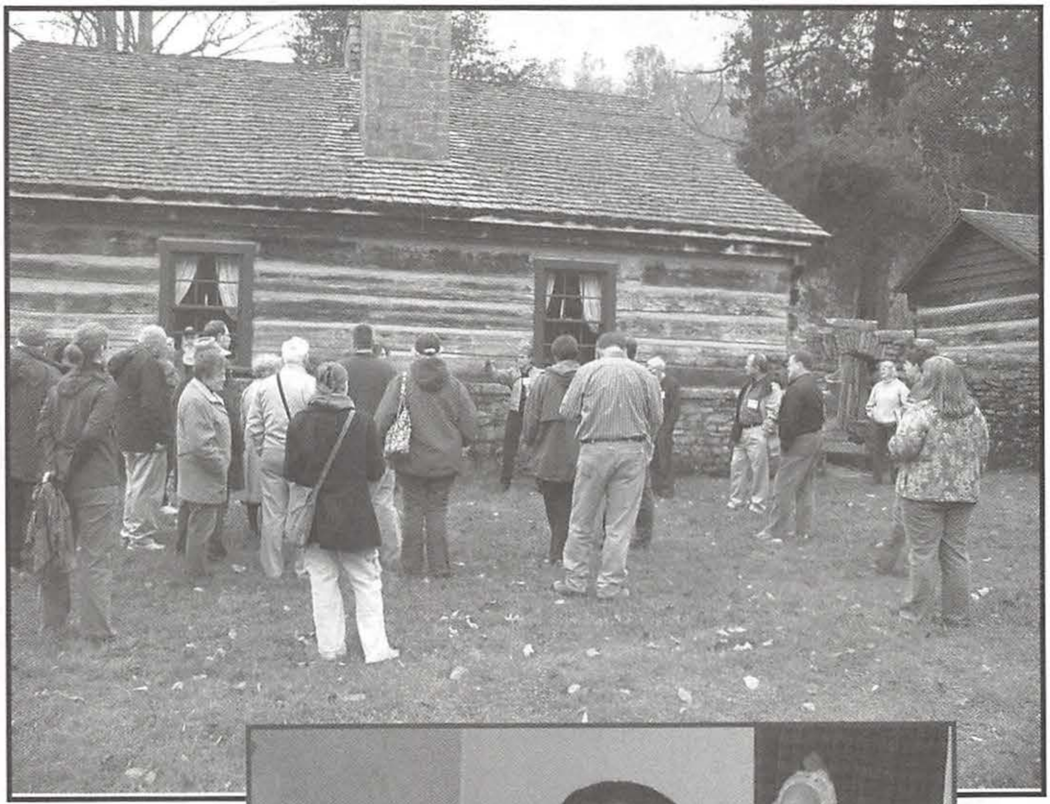


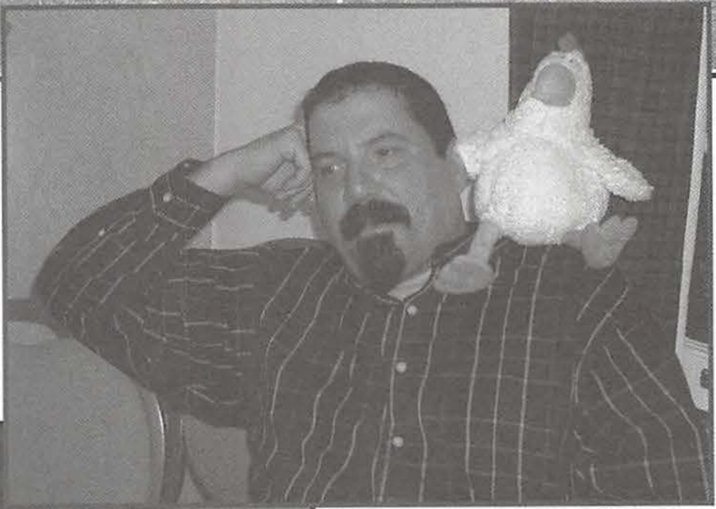
FALL 2008
MOMCC
CONFERENCE
SPRING MILL STATE PARK
MITCHELL, INDIANA











MOMCC 2007-2008
Balance Sheet
As of August 31, 2008

Prepared by Debra A. Reid, Treasurer

ASSETS

PETTY CASH		$ **35.50**
AUCTION START-UP		**$50.00**
CHECKING ACCOUNT		**$ 1,579.48**
RECEIVABLES (outstanding invoices since last report)		
MONEY MARKET		
Balance @ 31 August 2007		$ 14,539.42
Transfer out of account		$ (3,000.00)
Interest		$ 88.10
Transfer into account		
Balance @ 31 August, 2008		**$ 11,627.52**
CERTIFICATEs OF DEPOSIT as Reported		
#32927 Matured 19 July 08 (2.23 % annual yield)		$ 16,670.06
	Interest	$ 878.13
	Matures 19 July 2009(5.12% annual yield	**$ 17,548.19**
#34944 Matured 6 February 2008 (3.34% annual yield)		$ 8,842.34
	Interest - CLOSED (opened #75613)	$ 305.63
#75613 Matures 15 August 2008 (3.25% annual yield		$ 9,147.97
	Interest	$ 146.84
	Matures 15 February 2009 (1.83% annual yield	**$ 9,294.81**
DISASTER/OUTREACH FUND		
#76631 Matures 7/29/09 (2.25% annual yield)		**$ 5,000.00**
	Interest	
ENDOWMENT - Restricted CD		
#66710 Matured 10 July 2007 (5.12% annual yield		$ 6,797.36
	donation (7/20/07)	$ 100.00
FY 2007-2008	donation ($30+$110 11/14/07)	$ 140.00
	transfer (auction income)	$ 748.50
	donation ($5+$100)	$ 105.00
	TOTAL 3/3/08	**$ 7,890.86**
	donation (3/13/08)	**$ 109.00**
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	donation ($500 4/7/08)	**$ 500.00**
	memorial ($20 4/25/08)	**$ 20.00**
	donation $35 6/1/08)	**$ 35.00**
	Interest (matured 7/10/08)	**$ 402.17**
matures 7/10/09 (2.23 % annual y	TOTAL 7/15/08	**$ 8,962.03**
	donation ($125 7/21/08)	**$ 125.00**
	TOTAL 8/31/08	**$ 9,087.03**
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 54,222.53**

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LOANS PAYABLE	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$0.00
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 54,222.53

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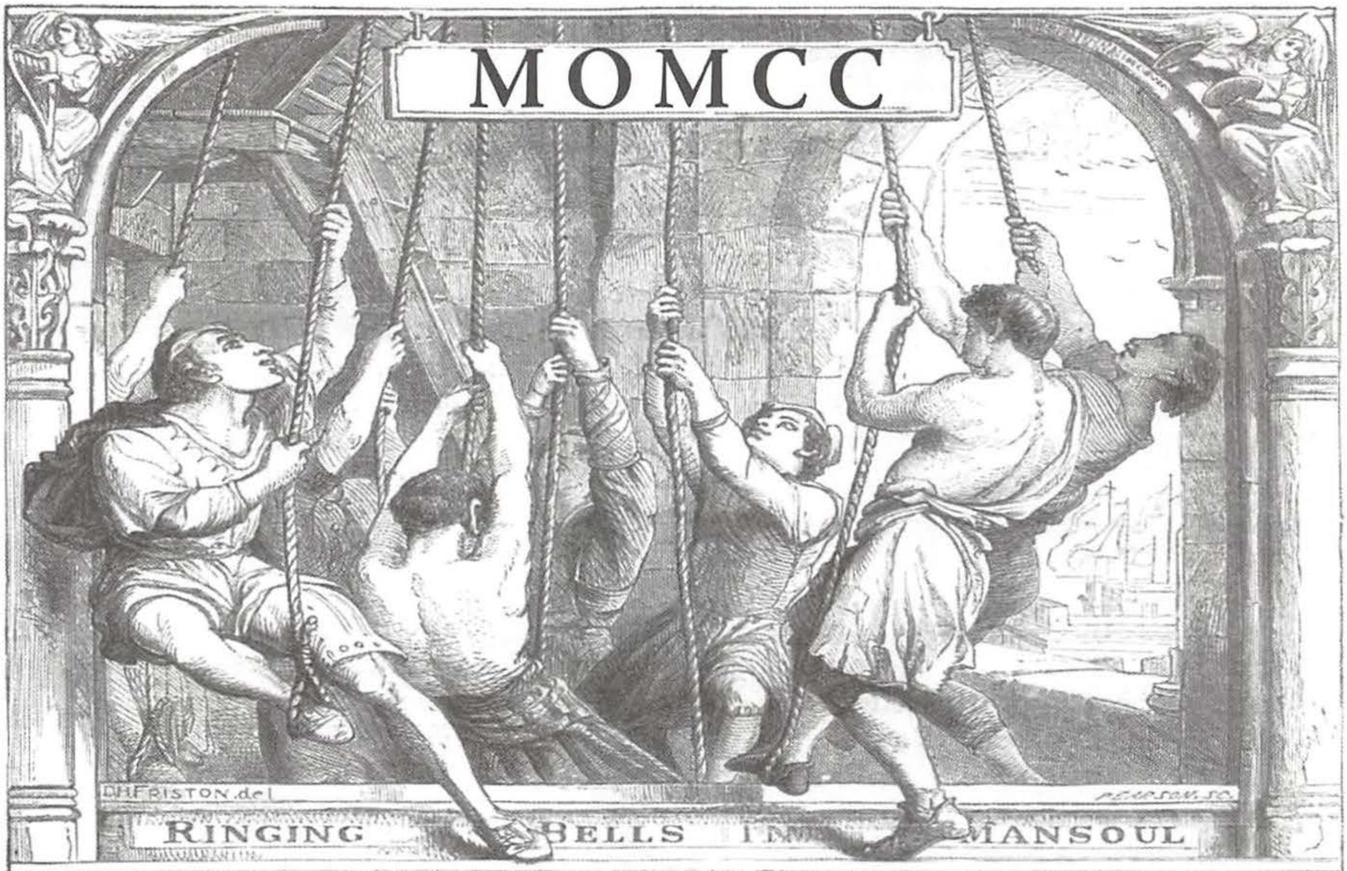

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The editorial staff can make no specific guarantee as to when an article chosen for publication will appear in print.

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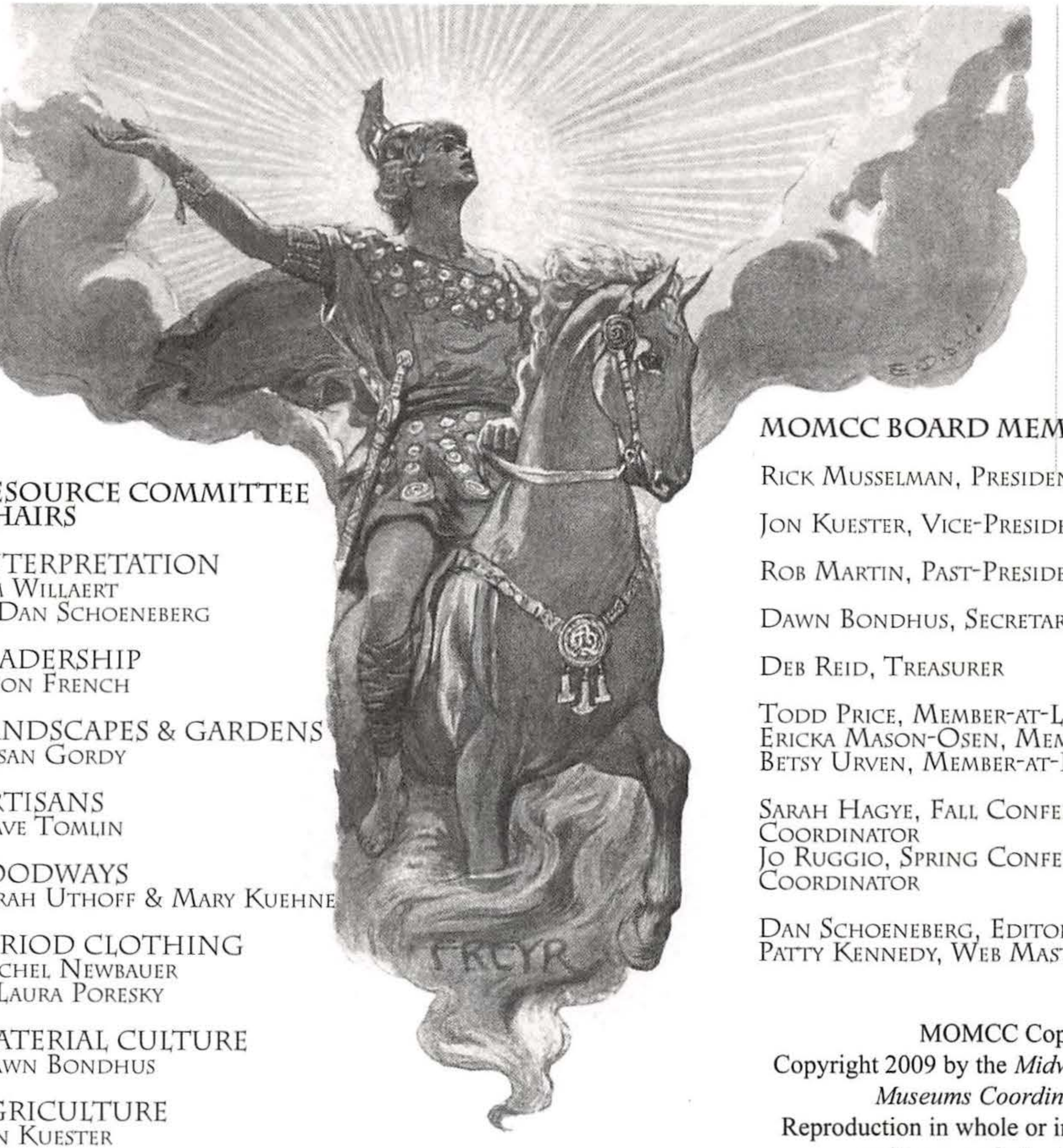

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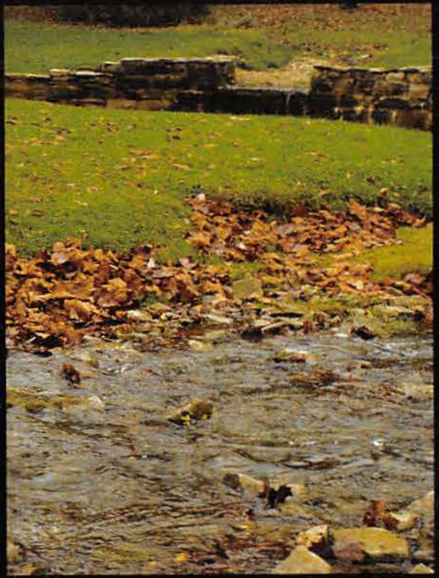

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